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For Spain, A Treasure Goes Out Of Sight

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

JAEN, Spain — Shoppers looking for extra-virgin olive oil may not think they have much in common with Juan Antonio Armentero Ruíz.

Mr. Armentero, 75, wears a dirty black beret and has a shiny pink face and a mouth with only a few teeth, one of which is gold. He is convinced that the United States is exploding nuclear bombs under the nearby Andalusian hills here in southern Spain.

But whatever his politics, his problems may soon converge with those of the upscale consumers who have spurred a worldwide boom in olive-oil consumption.

On the first harvest day in the hills about Jaén, 300 kilometers south of Madrid and the biggest olive-producing region in the world, four men on Mr. Armentero's crew thrash the branches with sticks, sending olives falling into big plastic nets below. Two women spend hours on their knees picking up what misses the nets.

But the crew is small. The trees "look like they've already been picked," Mr. Armentero said. "Fact is, they just don't have any olives. We're living through a disaster."

Though farmers in Spain, like elsewhere, are known to overstate their troubles, and Mr. Armentero certainly enjoys hyperbole, that is not much of an exaggeration. Spain is in its fifth year of drought, and the 1995 olive harvest is about a third of normal, with many farmers in this region saying that their harvests will be more like 10 percent of normal.

The shortage catches Spain's olive business in the cleft between the inefficiencies of peasant European agriculture and a struggle to modernize. Farmers in recent years have invested in more modern equipment, hoping to make their share of the olive-oil boom commensurate with the high quality of Spanish produce. But their efforts are foundering on the cruelty of the elements.

Because agriculture accounts for a hefty part of Spain's economy, the growers' woes help leave the country with one foot in modern Europe and the other in the past.

For the world's consumers — who spend more than $5 billion a year for olive oil, because of its flavor and because of a variety of health claims — the Spanish drought assures higher prices.

Global production will fall 25 percent short of demand this year, industry analysts say. Italy and Greece, the No. 2 and No. 3 producers after Spain, normally with more than 30 percent of the market, are enjoying plentiful harvests. But Tunisia, No. 4, has also been parched by drought and has lost half its crop.

Importers in the United States say that prices, already up 40 percent this year, could rise a further 30 percent or more early next year.

"It's the worst Spanish crop I have ever seen," said Richard Sullivan, president of the North American Olive Oil Association.

Though American customers will pay higher prices — some no doubt griping about laying out $5 for a half-liter of oil — the consequences are more biting for the Spanish growers. The drought spells deeper poverty in a region that is among this country's poorest.

"The money I get from my olives is what I usually use to make sure I eat well during the winter," said José Carlos Oro Pérez, 76, as he walked his white donkey down a country road. He estimated that his crop would be about 8 percent of normal. "So I guess it will be hard this year."

To be sure, donkeys are not the common form of transportation for olive farmers. That happens to be

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John Gaps/The Associated Press

A personnel carrier crossing the U.S. Army bridge into Bosnia on Monday as a man cleared driftwood on the Sava. Page 11.

Ailing Saudi Ruler Transfers Power

Abdullah, King Fahd's Deputy, Takes Temporary Command

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Monday handed authority to his half-brother, Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz, saying that he needed time to rest and recuperate from exhaustion.

Anxious to assure the notion of continuity, Saudi officials stressed the king was not abdicating, but taking a medical leave. Ever since King Fahd was taken to a hospital's emergency room a little more than a month ago, the Saudi government has persistently denied Western officials' accounts that he suffered a stroke, maintaining that the 74-year-old monarch was the victim of his heavy work load.

A royal decree directed the 72-year-old crown prince, who is the first depury prime minister, "to take over management of government affairs while we enjoy rest and recuperation."

The king's order did not specify how long he expected to be absent.

The announcement on Monday suggested that King Fahd had been stricken with an illness that has largely incapacitated him. The king was released from the hospital on Dec. 7, and there were strong assurances that his health had improved. But although he was shown on television receiving royal family princes and senior aides, officials have said that he left all business of government to the crown prince.

"Because we wish to spend some time resting and recuperating and because of your highness's good character, we entrust you in this decree to take over management of government while we enjoy rest and recuperation," the King's decree read.

The switch in power does not affect the status quo that has existed for more than four weeks. The crown prince ran cabinet meetings and represented Saudi Arabia in the Gulf Cooperation Council summit of rulers in Oman.

Saudi businessmen said the transition had been smooth, eliciting no outward signs of dissent within the royal family. Crown Prince Abdullah has long been designated to succeed Kinjg Fahd. Third in line for the throne is Prince Sultan, the defense minister and a full brother of the king from the Sudeiri clan.

Although not a member of the powerful Sudeiri clan, Crown Prince Abdullah has his own power base among the large Bedouin tribes of Saudi Arabia and in the 57,000 men of the National Guard, which he commands.

The crown prince is renowned in Arab circles to be an Arab nationalist who puts an additional accent on ties among Arab countries. He maintains close ties with President Hafez Assad of Syria and has spoken many times of the need to rebuild Arab cohesion, shattered by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait five years ago.

Western diplomats suggested that the crown prince might be less enthusiastic than King Fahd to endorse any and all American policies in the region.

In the broad outlines of Saudi policy, however, which rest on maintaining a strategic alliance with the United States and friendly Arab countries to contain

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Bosnia Awaits Political Peacemakers

No-Show by Implementation Team Risks Delays

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — At Sarajevo's battle-scarred Fero-Elektro building, the lights were on and somebody was home, but it wasn't Carl Bildt.

On the second floor, officials from Bosnia's Ministry of Trade paced the hall, reams of documents cradled in their arms. Upstairs, aid workers hatched plans to improve life in Bosnia. Somebody had been smoking marijuana in a bathroom. Somebody was listening to rock and roll behind a door.

Busy as it was, the scene was not what was supposed to be going on in the downtown building. The two floors were supposed to be occupied by people working for Mr. Bildt, a former prime minister of Sweden who has been named chief international diplomat in Bosnia and assigned to coordinate implementation of the civilian and political provisions of Bosnia's peace plan.

But Mr. Bildt's team has not arrived in Sarajevo and has done little work elsewhere. One important deadline stipulated in the Dayton plan's political provisions has been missed, and Western diplomats warn that the window of opportunity pried open by the early success of the military side of the agreement could soon slam shut.

"They don't even have a contract signed for their offices yet," a Bosnian official said. "Soon they may be homeless like the rest of us."

The pace adopted by Mr. Bildt and his staff, as well as other groups, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, that are critical to the implementation of the Dayton plan, is being watched closely because of the immense amount of political, economic and humanitarian work that must be done if peace is going to come to Bosnia.

The peace plan is clearly divided into two sections. The military portion is 24 pages long and involves separating Bosnia's warring factions and patrolling a 1,000-kilometer-long (600-mile-long) demilitarized zone between them.

The civilian, humanitarian and political portion of the document comprises an inch-thick pile of 67 pages and tries to put the three factions back together as peaceful partners.

Under the Dayton accord, Bosnia will be split into two parts — a Muslim-Croat federation and a Serbian-run section — tied together by a loose national government. Western diplomats worry that if only the military annex succeeds, the tenuous links written into the political side of the peace plan to keep Bosnia a single country will collapse — leading the Serb side to merge with Serbia and the Croats to break their

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On Hong Kong, a Softening of Tone

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The senior Chinese official with responsibility for Hong Kong affairs, Lu Ping, called Monday for a "new dawn in cooperation" with Britain over the colony's return to Beijing's rule in less than 18 months' time.

After a rocky past year in Chinese-British relations, conciliatory New Year's Day comments from the head of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office might suggest that the worst of many transitional disputes between Beijing and London are over.

"It is imperative to seize every minute and second to prepare for resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong," Mr. Lu said. He was quoted by China's official Xinhua press agency as preparations went ahead for Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind's visit to Beijing later this month. But Mr. Lu can afford to be confident that relations with Britain will proceed smoothly, largely because London now appears as intent on achieving a smooth transition as Beijing has continually requested it to be.

Britain in fact is powerless to do much else but cooperate, as Mr. Lu

NEWS ANALYSIS

reminded it Monday, saying: "We are convinced that the lack of cooperation of the British side on the Hong Kong issue will not only harm the smooth transition of Hong Kong, but hurt Britain itself."

Policymakers in London evidently agree with the wisdom of going along quietly, either for trade and commercial gains or the lack of viable alternatives for influencing China's policy on Hong Kong.

Since June, when Britain agreed with China to a deal on the structure of Hong Kong's future Supreme Court — which most local lawyers and many legislators believe is flawed — London has shied away from real confrontation.

Forced to retreat from a long-held stance that the Court of Final Appeal be set up before 1997, Governor Chris Patten argued instead that a less-than-perfect deal was better than no agreement at all. It was a choice for the inevitable over the ideal.

In the months since, Beijing has signaled its intention to abolish the newly elected local legislature, to weaken civil liberties protections significantly and to ignore the Hong Kong organizations and people who disagree with planned changes to their way of life.

Mr. Patten and senior Hong Kong officials have criticized Beijing's plans,

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AGENDA

Rebels Surrender in West Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Rebels who held part of western Liberia under siege over the holiday weekend surrendered Monday, waving white flags as they asked for negotiations.

At least seven West African peacekeepers were killed in clashes with rebels over the weekend. Unconfirmed reports say dozens of civilians were killed and wounded.

The fighting was the worst violation of a cease-fire in the six-year-old civil war that has left 150,000 people dead and half of the country's 2.6 million people displaced.

The new fighting began Friday evening near the city of Tubmanburg, about 70 kilometers (44 miles) north of the seaside capital, Monrovia. Relief agencies in Tubmanburg reported handling 80,000 people who fled the weekend clashes.

The fighting is in a region controlled by the ethnic Krahn branch of United Liberation Movement. Factions within the rebel group are battling over territory in the diamond- and timber-rich region.

A 7,000-member peacekeeping force has been trying to enforce a cease-fire that began in August.

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ASIA Page 4. *Murayama Will Step Aside*

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Pavel Rahman/The Associated Press

WOMEN SCORNED — Bangladeshi women demonstrating Monday in Dhaka against Islamic clerics who oppose education and employment of women. About 100,000 rural women attended the rally.

Now, It's the Turn of Black Women ('Amen!' Moviegoers Cry)

By Karen De Witt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Waiting to Exhale," the movie, is rapidly proving to be "Waiting to Exhale," the event, as black women across the United States pour into theaters to see the film about the lives of four black professional women.

In a year when events like the O. J. Simpson trial and the Million Man March focused attention on black men, along comes a movie centered on black women. The film, the moviegoers say, celebrates the trials and triumphs of black career women — a much-missed reflection of their lives, concerns and desires — and offers a loving portrait that has nothing to do with racism, interactions with whites, or ghetto life.

Groups of women, largely black but including many whites, are buying tickets in blocs and holding sessions to talk about what they have seen. In the theaters, meanwhile, audiences have talked to the screen, with many women shouting "Amen!" to the actresses' lines.

"This is our 'Million Man March,' " said Linda Tucker, a speech pathologist at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, in Newark. With a small group, she recently saw the movie about four contemporary women living in Phoenix and plans a larger outing next month. She hailed its theme as one "around which women can rally and find commonality."

Based on the novel by Terry McMillan, the 20th Century Fox movie stars Whitney Houston, Angela Bassett, Lela Rochon and Loretta Devine and is the first feature directed by the actor Forest Whitaker. It opened over the Christmas weekend as No. 1 at the box office, grossing more than $14.1 million, and was at No. 4 last weekend.

"I thought I'd get five or six women, but each time I'd think I had a final count, someone else would call," said Patricia Wheeler-Holmes, 44, a Howard University adjunct professor who issued an invitation to friends in the Washington area to see the movie together. "I ended up buying tickets and arranging dinner for 41 women."

In New York, a group of 25 black and Hispanic women, including several wives of New York Knicks players, joined an outing organized by Lisa Nkonoki, president of Nkonoki George Entertainment, and Gayle King, a television personality from Hartford, Connecticut. Afterward, the group went to Ms. King's house for dinner.

"We are, talked about relationships and danced just like they did in the movie," said Deborah Williams, wife of the Knicks player Herb Williams. "The movie had a universal theme. It was about friendship and bonding and dealing with relationships."

The story picks up a theme about the strained relations between black men and women that was explored in Alice Walker's 1983 novel, "The Color Purple" and Ntozake Shange's 1975 choreopoem, "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide/When the Rainbow Is Enuf."

But "Waiting" has provoked far less outcry from men than the two earlier works, which were hard-luck tales of women struggling to assert themselves versus the cads who would hold them down. The witty, solidly middle-class heroines of "Waiting" seem less victims than shrewd professionals who can be faulted almost as much as their men for doing dumb things for love.

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	45 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125,00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim$20.00

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Turkey's Islamic Party Chief: A 'Pariah' Who Is Cheered

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ANKARA — When the leader of Turkey's surging Islamic party, Necmettin Erbakan, stepped onto an Ankara street recently after a meeting with business leaders, a cheering crowd quickly engulfed him. From windows high above, people began waving and chanting his name.

"What will you do if you are excluded from the new government?" a reporter asked him.

Mr. Erbakan paused for a moment to absorb the good will washing over him. Then he replied: "We won't do anything. We'll just sit back, drink our coffee, and enjoy the show."

Although he holds strongly Islamic political views, Mr. Erbakan is very different from Muslim militants who have emerged in the Middle East and North Africa. He challenges the resolute secularism on which Turkey has been based for more than 70 years, but he embraces the country's commitment to peaceful politics.

Mr. Erbakan's Welfare Party finished first in the parliamentary elections held Dec. 24, taking slightly more than 21 percent of the vote. He would like to join the next coalition government, but most politicians are treating him like a pariah.

During his campaign, Mr. Erbakan painted visions of a pan-Islamic world in which Turks would be able to travel without passports to such countries as Iran, Saudi Arabia and Algeria. He promised to liberate Turkey from "the yoke of the West" by pulling it out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and creating an "Islamic NATO" and an "Islamic common market."

Often he referred to Turkey's grand history, touching off a longing that news commentators here call "Ottoman nostalgia."

In domestic policy, Mr. Erbakan calls for an end to interest rates, which he says violate Islamic teachings. He condemns rules that prohibit female students from wearing shawls over their hair, a practice that often represents fidelity to Islam.

Even before the election, the Welfare Party's positions seemed to shape the statements of other politicians. Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, for example, began speaking of Turkey as "culturally different from Europe" and said it sought to enter the European Union "with its Koran and its call to prayer."

But Mr. Erbakan is no ascetic. His daughter's wedding at a plush Ankara hotel last year was one of the season's most spectacular social events.

His followers are known for their tireless dedication to his cause. Their claim to have spoken with every voter in the country during the recent campaign may be an exaggeration, but no other party would even dare to make the claim.

Mr. Erbakan often made several campaign appearances a day, plunging into crowds to shake hands and listen to complaints. Mrs. Ciller's appearances were limited, and she normally left as soon as she finished speaking.

Mr. Erbakan, 69, was born in the Black Sea town of Sinop. He attended a German-language grammar school in Istanbul and earned an engineering degree at the Aachen Technical University.

He has been active in Turkish politics for decades and served briefly as deputy prime minister in 1974. The Welfare Party is the third political party that he has founded; the others were dissolved by military governments on the ground that they threatened the secular character of the Turkish state.

Turkey's senior military officers, who consider themselves the ultimate guarantors of secular rule, have issued no direct threats against the Welfare Party. But during a visit to an army base after the election, General Ismail Hakki Karadayi, chief of the general staff, made a point of asserting that the military would not tolerate "any form of backwardness or fanaticism."

In the election this month, the Welfare Party did well throughout the country, showing special strength in villages and urban slums. Its supporters do not fit the stereotype of clenched-fist radicals anxious to be martyred for their faith. Many are like Erdal Nergiz, a 23-year-old shopkeeper from the eastern town of Bitus, who is working in Ankara to support his widowed mother.

"I am in business," Mr. Nergiz said. "My girlfriend is Christian. I love traveling in Europe. At night I go to discos and drink alcohol. All of this means that I shouldn't like Welfare. But I gave them my vote."

He added: "I did it because 80 percent of the people in this country are poor, and the leaders of other parties don't do anything for them. The corruption and bribery here is just too much. I'm not afraid of fundamentalism, because the army will never allow it. My vote was not for Islam, but for cleaner and better government."

Negotiations to form a new government will probably take weeks. Politicians are debating whether they should continue to exclude the Welfare Party or embrace it in the hope that once it assumes a share of power, it will begin to lose its appeal.

"If you expel Welfare and condemn them to opposition, they will continue to grow," Mehmet Ali Birand, a columnist, warned in the daily Sabah. "If you don't give them any responsibility, they will stay at the center of attention."

Pop Radio In France Goes French

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Popular radio stations began singing a new song Monday — in French.

A new law came into effect, requiring at least 40 percent of their broadcasts to be in the language of Molière or in a French dialect. The measure affects broadcasts between the hours of 6:30 A.M. and 10:30 P.M.

Of broadcasts in French, at least half must be by a "new talent" or a new production released on a mass market station within the previous six months.

The measure, widely criticized by program directors, is another step in the government's campaign to stem an invasion of English and build up the French audiovisual sector.

Christian Bellanger, president of a popular station called Skyrock, said the law is "totalitarian and useless." The radio stations said the major recording companies in France were owned by the "Anglo-Saxons" and did not produce enough good French music to fill their schedules.

The measure will mostly affect stations directed to a young audience, heavily attracted toward British and American pop music. Stations aimed at older audiences and those specializing in nostalgia are generally within the law already, although they are likely to have difficulty meeting the requirement for broadcasting new talents or productions. Classical stations or those directed at foreign audiences, like the Spanish-language Radio Latina, are not affected.

The law is concerned purely with the language used in the songs, and not with the quality or the nationality of the performer.

The measure is being policed by the government's watchdog audiovisual committee, the Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel. With the help of computers, the official ear will be tuned to about 1,300 radio stations, which risk losing their broadcast licenses if they break the law.

Fresh Vows by Chirac Meet With Skepticism

His Critics Cite Contradictions

Reuters

PARIS — French opposition parties and unions gave a wary reception to President Jacques Chirac's New Year pleas for renewed confidence, dialogue and job creation to help heal the wounds left by the worst social unrest in a decade.

Mr. Chirac, seeking to dismiss the impression that he had betrayed campaign promises of battling unemployment with a recent shift to austerity, said he wanted priority for jobs for the young and cuts in working hours in 1996.

Marc Blondel, head of the nonpartisan Workers' Force union, said he detected "a will for appeasement" in Mr. Chirac's speech Sunday night after the 24-day public sector strikes wound down before Christmas. But he expressed doubts that Prime Minister Alain Juppé, whose plan to overhaul the indebted social welfare system was the main trigger of the strikes, would carry out Mr. Chirac's wishes.

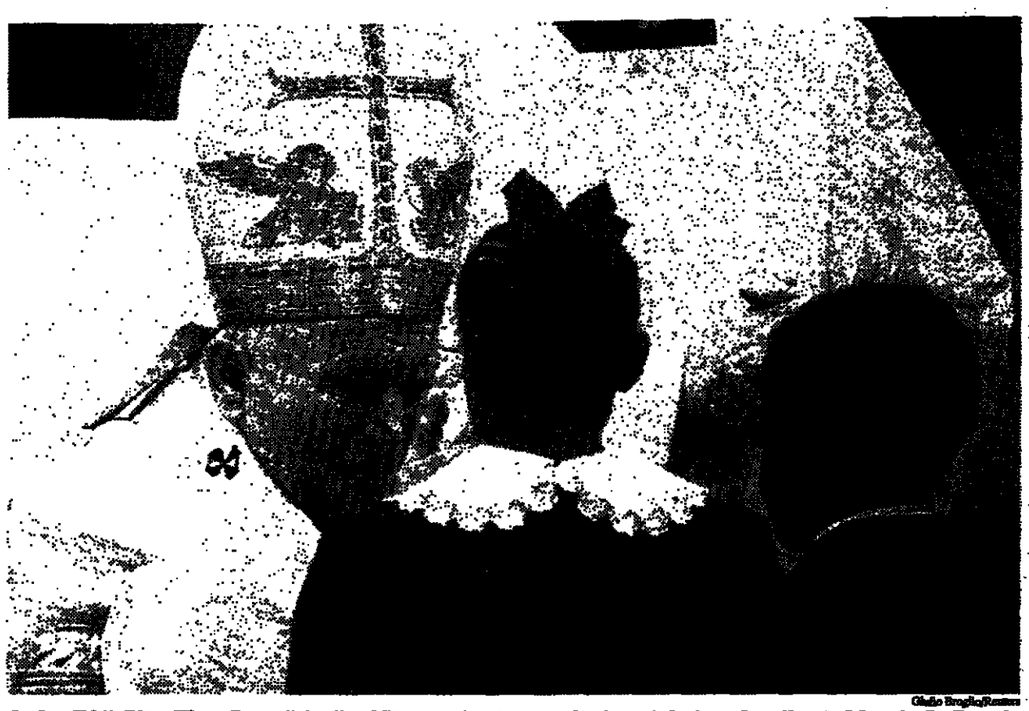
Mr. Chirac acknowledged that the crisis had revealed "a lack of confidence in the authorities who are felt as being cut off from the reality of daily life."

Yet alongside the contrition, he praised Mr. Juppé and strongly defended the social welfare reforms as vital to guaranteeing the next generation "efficient and just social protection accessible to all."

A Socialist Party spokesman, François Hollande, said there was a "string of contradictions" between Mr. Chirac's speech and his acts.

He noted that Mr. Chirac said he wanted no more tax rises, beyond those already planned, on the eve of the start of a new 0.5 percent income tax to repay the accumulated 250 billion franc ($50 billion) debt of the social welfare system.

The Communist Party said that Mr. Chirac had chosen "self-justification" and "self-celebration."



Giulio Broglio/Reuters

CALL FOR PEACE — Pope John Paul II caressing the cheek of a child after New Year's Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral. He said he was dedicating 1996 to children, especially those suffering from war or other violence.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Corsican Nationalist Slain

AJACCIO, Corsica — Gunmen killed a Corsican nationalist on New Year's Day, and three bombs exploded on the French Mediterranean island, raising fears of a renewed vendetta between rival separatists.

Gilbert Rossi, a 34-year-old member of the Cuncolta Nazionalista movement, was killed Monday by unidentified attackers outside a restaurant during New Year celebrations in the port of Ajaccio in the southwest of the island.

Three bombs, including one at an apartment owned by another Cuncolta member, went off in the town before dawn. No one was hurt in the explosions. *(Reuters)*

Blast in Paris Damages Cars

PARIS — Unidentified attackers have set off a small explosion in central Paris, but the police said they saw no link to a deadly wave of bombings in 1995 by suspected Algerian Islamic militants.

The blast on Saturday night shattered a window of an office of Citibank and slightly damaged cars parked in the Rue Vernet, near the Champs-Elysées. No one was hurt, and no one took responsibility. "There's no sign of a link to the attacks of this summer," a police officer said, referring to the blasts that killed eight people and injured more than 170 from July to October. *(Reuters)*

Major Attacks Tory Defector

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major went on the offensive Monday to counter the damage inflicted on his Conservative Party by the defection to opposition ranks of a prominent member of Parliament.

Mr. Major accused Emma Nicholson, the defector, of betraying Conservative voters who had twice elected her to Parliament. He also made clear that he intended to serve his full term of office until May 1997 despite his slender five-seat majority. "It is easy to cut and run when hard decisions have to be made," he said. *(Reuters)*

Yeltsin Sees 'Turn for the Better'

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia — President Boris N. Yeltsin pledged in a New Year message on Sunday that Russians' living standards would improve in 1996 and promised tough action against anyone who misused funds earmarked for social needs.

"The main task for 1996 is that those in Russia who today are poor should begin to live better," Mr. Yeltsin said. "Life is difficult, but a turn for the better is already visible," he said. *(Reuters)*

Palace Mum on Report of Divorce Accord

Reuters

LONDON— Buckingham Palace played down newspaper reports on Monday that Diana, Princess of Wales, had agreed to Queen Elizabeth II's demand that she divorce Prince Charles.

"There are no developments on that issue," a palace spokesman said. "The princess is considering the matter. She's on holiday at the moment and there has been no change in the position."

There were no details of when Diana, who is due to return from a Caribbean vacation this week, would resume talks with the palace about the future of her marriage to the heir to the throne.

The Daily Mirror reported Monday that Diana had agreed to a divorce, as the queen proposed last month, but only if she is assured of a role in public life and treatment as a royal.

"I realize now that a divorce is inevitable," the tabloid newspaper quoted Diana as saying in phone calls to friends and advisers. "No one can stand up to the queen forever. But I have made it clear that the divorce will be on my terms. I have always said that the lady will never go quietly — and now I know they believe me."

"The crux of the negotiation revolves around Diana's public role," a friend of the 34-year-old princess was quoted as saying. "She believes that she still has a great deal to offer the country."

Diana has said she would like to act as a roving ambassador overseas and as a "Queen of Hearts" at home.

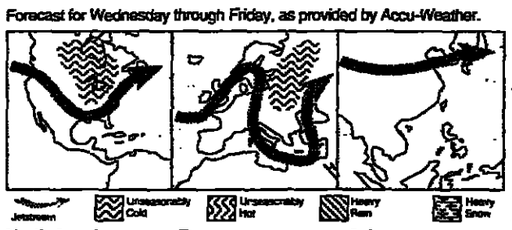
Although some establishment figures have been cool to the idea of Diana remaining in the public eye in the event of a divorce, Prime Minister John Major has said the princess deserved a "dignified role and a worthwhile role" whatever becomes of her marriage.

The couple has been separated since 1992, but the latest negotiations began only after the queen wrote to Charles and Diana urging them to divorce to avoid a constitutional crisis.

Charles, 47, quickly agreed, but the report in the Mirror was the first time there had been any suggestion that Diana would accept the queen's request.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
A departing storm will bring snow, ice and rain to Washington, D.C., New York City and Boston early Wednesday. Drier weather is likely Thursday and Friday in these spots. Snow and flurries will fly in Toronto. Cool air will return to Miami Wednesday with showers and thunderstorms.

Europe
High pressure will mean dry weather for London and Paris on Wednesday, but rain and wind will return for Thursday and Friday. Unsettled weather will also affect eastern Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine with cold air and some snow. The weather across Germany will be transient Wednesday.

Asia
Very cold air will pour into Manchuria and Japan Wednesday. Heavy snow will fall over Hokkaido including Sapporo. Tokyo will have some rain early, then it will dry out with strong winds. Mainly dry weather will be the rule for Hong Kong with scattered rain for Singapore.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
Algarve	17/62	13/55	r	18/64	12/53	c
Amsterdam	1/34	-1/31	r	5/41	3/37	c
Ankara	6/43	3/37	sn	5/48	0/32	s
Athens	13/55	6/48	r	13/55	6/43	r
Barcelona	14/57	6/43	pc	17/62	6/46	s
Belgrade	3/37	1/34	r	2/35	-4/25	sn
Berlin	1/34	-3/27	c	2/35	-4/25	c
Brussels	2/35	-1/31	r	5/41	2/35	c
Budapest	2/35	1/34	r	2/35	-1/31	sn
Copenhagen	2/35	-3/27	pc	2/35	-2/28	s
Costa Del Sol	17/62	12/53	r	18/64	12/53	pc
Dublin	10/50	4/39	r	11/52	6/43	r
Edinburgh	7/44	5/41	r	9/48	6/43	s
Florence	9/48	5/41	r	12/53	3/37	pc
Frankfurt	2/35	-3/27	c	2/35	-3/27	c
Geneva	4/39	2/35	r	5/41	1/34	pc
Helsinki	0/32	-7/20	s	0/32	-7/20	pc
Las Palmas	25/77	16/61	s	25/77	17/62	s
Lisbon	14/57	11/52	pc	16/61	11/52	s
London	8/46	5/41	r	9/48	5/41	pc
Madrid	10/50	2/35	c	11/52	6/43	r
Milan	5/41	1/34	r	6/43	-1/31	r
Moscow	-5/23	-7/19	s	-4/25	-11/13	pc
Munich	3/37	-2/29	c	2/35	-4/25	c
Nice	12/53	6/46	sh	14/57	9/48	pc
Oslo	-1/31	-3/27	s	-1/31	-6/22	s
Paris	10/50	7/44	r	10/50	2/35	s
Prague	2/35	-5/23	c	1/34	-5/23	pc
Reykjavik	4/39	3/35	sn	5/41	3/35	r
Rome	10/50	5/41	sh	12/53	3/37	sh
St. Petersburg	-6/21	-11/13	pc	-5/23	-11/13	pc
Stockholm	1/34	-7/20	s	1/34	-4/25	pc
Strasbourg	6/43	0/32	pc	4/39	-1/31	r
Tallinn	0/32	-7/20	c	-1/31	-8/18	pc
Venice	7/44	3/37	c	5/41	1/34	pc
Vienna	1/34	-5/23	sn	2/35	-3/27	c
Warsaw	-2/29	-3/27	sn	-1/31	-4/25	sn
Zurich	4/39	-1/31	pc	3/37	-2/29	sn

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
Abu Dhabi	23/73	15/59	pc	23/73	16/61	pc
Beirut	17/62	14/57	sh	17/62	12/53	sh
Cairo	12/53	12/53	pc	18/64	8/46	c
Damascus	14/57	7/44	sh	12/53	5/41	sh
Jerusalem	14/57	10/50	sh	13/55	8/46	sh
Luxor	25/77	11/52	pc	27/80	7/44	s
Riyadh	17/62	12/53	r	17/62	10/50	c

Africa

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
Algiers	16/61	11/52	pc	18/64	12/53	c
Cape Town	26/73	18/64	pc	28/82	18/64	s
Casablanca	23/73	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	pc
Harare	17/62	11/52	c	21/70	8/46	c
Lagos	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Nairobi	21/70	9/48	pc	24/75	11/52	pc
Tunis	17/62	7/44	c	18/61	7/44	c

Oceania

Auckland	24/75	16/61	c	25/77	18/64	pc
Sydney	27/80	21/69	c	27/80	19/66	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
Bangkok	30/86	17/62	pc	29/84	18/64	pc
Beijing	-1/31	-15/5	s	-1/31	-9/22	s
Hong Kong	18/64	13/55	s	18/64	13/55	s
Manila	28/84	23/73	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
New Delhi	16/61	8/46	pc	23/73	8/46	s
Seoul	1/34	-5/23	c	-1/30	-11/13	pc
Shanghai	6/43	-2/29	pc	7/44	-2/29	s
Singapore	29/82	23/73	pc	29/84	24/75	pc
Taipei	21/70	11/52	s	18/64	10/50	pc
Tokyo	11/52	2/35	s	10/50	1/34	c

Latin America

Buenos Aires	34/93	21/70	pc	34/93	22/71	pc
Caracas	28/84	17/62	pc	28/82	18/64	pc
Lima	24/75	19/66	pc	24/75	20/68	pc
Mexico City	20/68	3/37	s	20/68	5/41	pc
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	24/75	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Santiago	28/82	14/57	s	29/84	13/55	pc

North America

Anchorage	-4/25	-8/18	pc	-3/27	-13/9	pc
Atlanta	11/52	2/27	r	4/39	-4/25	s
Boston	-1/31	-8/22	sf	-2/29	-7/20	s
Chicago	-4/25	-10/15	sf	-8/18	-17/2	pc
Denver	-6/18	-14/7	sf	-6/29	-13/9	pc
Detroit	-2/29	-8/18	sn	-6/18	-13/9	sf
Honolulu	27/80	19/66	s	28/82	21/70	pc
Houston	10/50	0/32	pc	10/50	1/34	pc
Los Angeles	24/75	11/52	s	22/71	11/52	s
Miami	23/64	20/68	pc	24/75	13/55	r
Minneapolis	-7/20	-13/9	c	-13/9	-20/-3	pc
Montreal	-11/13	-17/2	sf	-10/14	-19/-2	sn
Nassau	28/82	22/71	pc	29/82	21/70	pc
New York	2/35	-3/27	sn	0/32	-7/20	s
Phoenix	16/61	4/39	s	18/64	8/46	s
San Fran.	16/61	7/44	s	14/57	6/46	pc
Seattle	8/46	4/39	sh	8/46	4/39	c
Toronto	-4/25	-9/15	sn	-2/29	-9/15	sn
Washington	4/39	0/32	r	1/34	-7/20	sf

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hong Kong Airport 'on Schedule'

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's $20 billion airport project, including roads, rail, reclamation and residential areas, is almost half-finished, the government said Monday. At the start of December, the 10 main projects of the Airport Core Program were 46 percent complete.

Billy Lam, director of the New Airport Projects Coordination Office, said the project, which will replace congested Kai Tak airport perched on the edge of Hong Kong harbor, was both on schedule and within budget.

"Our target remains that the first planes will be flying out of Hong Kong's new international airport at Chek Lap Kok in April 1998, and I am confident that the total cost will be within our budget," he said. *(Reuters)*

Italy Air Controllers Sign Accord

ROME — Italian air traffic controllers have signed a new wage agreement with the government, ending their long fight for more money, a union official announced.

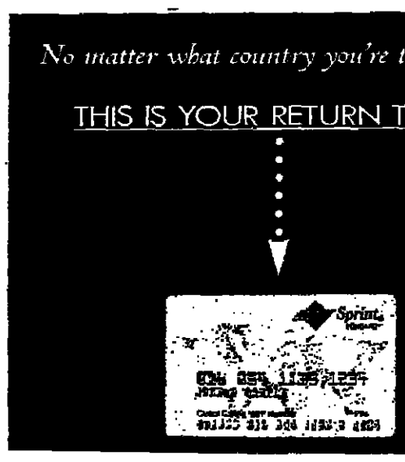
The accord was signed Saturday and will give air traffic controllers a 6 percent salary increase for the period 1994-95. More negotiations will now be needed to hammer out a pay settlement for 1996-97.

Air travelers in Italy suffered long delays throughout the summer and fall as air traffic controllers used work to rule tactics in an effort to improve pay and conditions. *(Reuters)*

Belgium's national airline, Sabena, said Monday that it carried more than 5 million people last year, a new record and a 17 percent rise over 1994. Sabena said the development of the Brussels international airport at Zaventem as a transit center, linking up the main European cities, was a boost for the Zaventem-based airline. *(AP)*

The Shanghai Museum has reopened after a two-and-a-half-year closure while a new home was built to display one of the three finest collections of Chinese artifacts in the world. Marrying traditional and contemporary features, the museum resembles a Chinese bronze bowl with a round section, symbolizing heaven, sitting on a square block, representing earth. Because of a shortage of funds, shortages, however, only three galleries have been opened now. They display ceramics, bronzes and sculptures. The remaining nine galleries are scheduled for a grand opening next October, according to its director. *(AFP)*

The Indian government says 104 foundries near the Taj Mahal failed to meet Sunday's deadline for cleaning up the sulfur fumes blamed for yellowing the 17th-century monument. All 104 are already closed, but after failing to meet the federal Environment Ministry deadline, they will not be allowed to reopen. Their owners have said they cannot afford pollution control devices. *(AP)*



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Pat Buchanan's Fire-and-Brimstone Crusade for the Presidency

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Those who support Patrick Joseph Buchanan for president find themselves warding off unloved labels these days: "protectionist," "isolationist" and some that are a lot more unexpected.

"I'm no socialist, God knows," said Roy Luxemburg, once a supporter of Ross Perot, explaining that he had nevertheless relished listening to Mr. Buchanan rip into big business during a holiday gathering of Republican voters at an antebellum-style mansion here.

Something very strange is happening in Republican politics, and Mr. Buchanan's bare-knuckle campaign for the presidential nomination is at the center of it.

Within the party, the debate over economic policy has passed far enough through the looking glass that Mr. Buchanan, whose reviling of liberals built him a career as a presidential speechwriter and a commentator, has been branded a left-winger by some of his peeved Republican critics.

To that attack, Mr. Buchanan is unyielding. "The policies I would put into place would attract Democrats and working people by the millions," he said in an interview. "Let me tell you, the group that would be alienated would be some of the financial community and some of the folks heading up the big corporations. They're the people that would be in the back of our bus."

Mr. Buchanan, who as a protest candidate ran unsuccessfully for the 1992 nomination against President George Bush, was expected this time around to vanish in a field jammed with seemingly like-minded conservatives.

Instead, he has mixed his calls for tax cuts and his bedrock social conservatism with a fierce economic nationalism that is not just rattling the presidential campaign. With his dire warnings of a spreading "new world order," he is widening post-Cold War cracks among Main Street and Wall Street Republicans over foreign and economic policy.

"These fellows are committed to a quasi-religious free-trade ideology that is colliding with reality," Mr. Buchanan said of global-trade advocates, acknowledging that he once shared their view.

"What's good for General Motors is not good for America if General Motors has become a transnational corporation that sees its future in low-wage countries and in abandoning its American factories. It's a new world, a new world economically, a new world in foreign policy."

With his zest for harsh language and a record of infuriating Republican moderates, Mr. Buchanan is still alienating more voters than he is attracting, according to polls.

But he has placed second in some state polls in New Hampshire and has concocted a message and a strategy, keyed to Louisiana's first-in-the-nation caucuses Feb. 6, that are causing headaches for his better-organized and better-financed opponents, in particular Senator Phil Gramm of Texas.

Mr. Buchanan is betting that a surprisingly strong showing in this economically distressed and increasingly Republican state — where, he tells voters, he intends to "feed Phil Gramm to the alligators" — will make him the only viable alternative to the right of the front-runner for the nomination, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas.

As Mr. Buchanan travels early primary and caucus states like Louisiana, Georgia, Iowa and New Hampshire, he assures voters that Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm are his friends. Then, ignoring the rest of the field, he proceeds to shred the two senators with the take-no-prisoners style he honed on the CNN political talk show "Crossfire."

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"Bob Dole is our Walter Mondale," Mr. Buchanan told voters in Georgia. "He's the weakest front-runner I've seen in a long time."

Although born and raised in Washington, and employed there almost his entire adult life, Mr. Buchanan, 57, mocks Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm alike as Washington insiders.

And, noting his onetime job as "communications director for the Great Communicator," President Ronald Reagan, he offers himself as "the authentic conservative" in the race, planting suspicions that his opponents are closet moderates.

"Pat Buchanan was conservative before Phil Gramm ever said he was conservative, before conservative was cool," said Bryan Joy, a student at the University of Georgia who is chairman of the state's College Republicans.

Mr. Bush's campaign strategists partly blame Mr. Buchanan for costing them the 1992 election, first by distracting the president in the primaries, then by alienating moderates in rallying the party to a religious and cultural "war" during a prime-time speech at the Republican National Convention.

While he dwells more on economics these days, Mr. Buchanan has not softened his positions or language on social issues. At the Bethel Assembly of God Church in Lafayette, Louisiana, he took the stage after a Christmas musical to denounce "the tragedy and atrocity of the systematic slaughter of the life of unborn children across America."

He accused intellectuals, whom he did not otherwise identify, of replacing the Bible in public schools with Playboy magazine.

"They want the children of America to despise this country's past and its history, the way they despise America's past and its history," he told the crowd of about 1,000, which punctuated his attacks with cries of "Amen, brother!"

With more time on the trail during this campaign than he spent in 1992, Mr. Buchanan has filled in ideas that he barely touched upon then. He would declare a five-year moratorium on all new federal regulations, while requiring that all existing rules be either formally renewed after five years or dropped. He would also halt legal immigration for five years.

And he would require that all federally financed institutions, like the Smithsonian, "manifest a respect for America's history and values."

Along with cultural war, Mr. Buchanan is now talking trade war. He has seized on his opposition to two accords — the North American Free Trade Agreement and this year's broadening of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — to woo blue-collar voters who supported Mr. Perot. The agreements are a weapon with which he attacks Mr. Gramm and Mr. Dole, who supported both, on two fronts.

The first is political nationalism. Mr. Buchanan declares that international agreements have resulted in "the continued surrender of American sovereignty to the institutions of what I call the new world order," whose members he has identified at various times as the World Trade Organization, the Trilateral Commission, the Council on Foreign Relations and the United Nations.

The second front is economic nationalism. Mr. Buchanan says the trade agreements are costing jobs. "It is immoral and it is un-American to force American textile workers who make $9 an hour to compete with Chinese workers who make 25 cents an hour," he declared at one rally. "Neither party up there seems to be concerned about the working people."

Mr. Buchanan would impose steep tariffs on some of the nation's biggest trading partners, including Japan, which he accused at a meeting in Georgia of having "targeted American industries as well as they targeted Pearl Harbor."

That message can be jarring to Republicans accustomed to hearing their leaders extol free trade. Indeed, it is perhaps a sign of how unconventional Mr. Buchanan's economic views have become that he felt compelled to declare to a Shreveport meeting: "I believe in capitalism."

But, he said, "conservatives ought to be worshipping at a higher altar than the bottom line on a balance sheet."

"What in heaven's name is it that we conservatives want to conserve if not social stability and family unity?" he said.

Because of free-trade advocacy, he said, such values "are being thrown up on the altar."

"For what?" he continued. "So that I can get 37 varieties of shirts? I mean, what is it all about?"

It is talk like this that led the conservative Weekly Standard to call Mr. Buchanan "America's last leftist."

Mr. Buchanan scoffs, noting that even his campaign opponents have not been defending the trade agreements. "If that's their philosophy, why don't they come out and defend it?" he said.

Mr. Buchanan has all but ruled out an independent candidacy if he does not obtain the nomination. "I've always supported the Republican nominee, and I intend to this time," he said. Then he paused, grinned and appended an escape clause: "I intend to be him."

Dickering Over Budget Takes New Year's Break

By Helen Dewar and Stephen Barr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The new year began the way it ended, with the federal government partly shut down because of a deadlock over spending between the legislative and executive branches. Negotiations were scheduled to resume Tuesday.

"It's not going to be a happy new year" for the 760,000 workers who have been furloughed or who are working without pay because of the budget dispute, said Senator Bob Dole, the majority leader, after Senate Republicans and Democrats rejected each other's proposals to enable federal workers to return to work, at least temporarily.

At the center of the partisan scrimmaging was a proposal by Mr. Dole to declare all federal workers to be "essential," thereby returning them to work — but without pay and without new financing authority for their office operations until the overall budget dispute was resolved.

"They would be required to sit on their hands and stare at each other day after day after day until we pass something that gives them the right to do something," said the Senate minority leader, Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota. Drivers of government trucks would not be able to buy gas, he added, and long-distance telephone calls would be barred because they cost money. "This is a facade. This does not work. This is not what we should be doing."

Mr. Daschle then proposed, as he has before, that the government be reopened with full funding while a budget agreement was negotiated. Mr. Dole said no.

President Bill Clinton flew to Hilton Head, South Carolina, for the annual "Renaissance Weekend," and Mr. Dole spent the rest of the holiday weekend in New Hampshire campaigning for the Republican presidential nomination. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, went home to Georgia, his aides said.

As Mr. Dole struggled to find a way to reopen the government, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, one of his main rivals for the Republican nomination, questioned whether anybody missed the government.

"Have you missed the government?" Mr. Gramm asked on an ABC television talk show. "I mean, doesn't it strike you funny that 280,000 government employees are furloughed, large segments of the government are shut down? I think this provides beyond the shadow of a doubt that we need to go back and eliminate another 150,000 to 200,000 bureaucratic positions in the federal government."

A White House meeting Sunday focused on how to trim health care spending, one of the knottiest issues between Mr. Clinton and the Republicans. But congressional and administration officials said most of the talk was of a technical nature, exploring how various policy options on financing the federal health insurance plan for the elderly and disabled would work. It was not a bargaining session during which either side gave ground.

Mr. Gingrich's press secretary, Tony Blankley, said he thought the "careful, methodical discussions" had provided "a good understanding on both sides" of what needed to be done next.

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said staff members were working in preparation for a meeting Tuesday evening between Mr. Clinton and congressional leaders. The staffs will produce a report highlighting areas of apparent agreement and explaining "the precise areas where there still appear to be differences."

"They are now ready to get to what amounts to the tradeoffs," he said.

Mr. McCurry said it was not surprising that it would take so many days to get to this point. The talks so far dealt "in a great deal of nuance and complexity" over policy options, he said, adding that people were mistaken if they thought "they can split the difference and it's simple arithmetic — that's not policymaking."

One of the places where "a fundamental dispute" remains is the Medicaid program. Mr. Clinton is opposed to giving up the federal guarantee of care for all poor people in favor of "block grants" to the states, which would then have the authority to decide who was covered and what care they would receive.

Mr. Dole, meanwhile, as he has done before, expressed optimism that the impasse would be broken this week. "We haven't given up. We're going to come back here again Tuesday and hopefully by then we'll have an agreement," he said.



Senator Dole arriving at the White House for a meeting with President Clinton.

Away From Politics

• **Mercedes Ramirez, who survived a plane crash** that killed 160 people in the mountains of Colombia, went home to Kansas City, Missouri, for treatment of her injuries. She had eight hours of surgery at Truman Medical Center on her abdomen, spine and a thighbone, a hospital spokeswoman said. She was in serious but stable condition. *(AP)*

• **A fire broke out in an apartment building** in Philadelphia just minutes into the new year, killing a child. A man who jumped from a window also died. *(AP)*

• **A group of Chinese women,** some of them survivors of the Golden Venture smuggling ship that went aground off the coast of New York nearly three years ago, resumed eating in a Los Angeles county jail, ending a 50-day hunger strike to protest their detention and the government's plans to deport them. *(NYT)*

• **A new study provides strong evidence** that taking estrogen hormone pills offers protection against heart attacks and strokes and significantly reduces the rate of death from all causes for postmenopausal women. A report on the study is being published in the journal Obstetrics and Gynecology. *(AP)*

• **A convict who escaped** from a Nevada prison picked the wrong house to break into: He was subdued and tied up by the couple who lived there. Jose and Jesse Macias tied up Janko Gasic and watched him for about 20 minutes until the police arrived. *(AP)*

• **Children who roam Miami's streets** late at night could end up costing their parents $500. Dade County's new "juvenile curfew ordinance" requires children under 17 to be home by 11 P.M. Sunday through Thursday, and by midnight Friday and Saturday. The fine will be imposed on parents if their children are caught violating curfew three times. *(AP)*

POLITICAL NOTES

Frustration at the State Dept.

WASHINGTON — A half dozen Americans missed a papal audience at the Vatican. Tearful newlyweds had to pass up their honeymoons in Europe. And Brazilian soccer players weren't able to play a game in Pensacola, Florida.

They were some of the hundreds of thousands of travelers who have been unable to obtain passports or visas because of the U.S. government's shutdown for lack of a new budget.

The offices that issue passports here and provide visas abroad have been closed, or are barred by law from performing their duties, since the money for their operation has not been appropriated.

A senior consular official at the State Department reported a backlog of about 200,000 applications just for passports, and said she had no idea how many visa applications had been refused.

"The prohibition is a legal one," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "It is illegal to conduct business in the absence of an appropriation."

A State Department directive has forbidden consular employees from handling all but emergency applications, such as those involving the death or critical illness of a close relative.

That means turning away U.S. students who have enrolled at universities abroad or other travelers who have bought nonrefundable airline tickets before getting their passports.

"We're in the business of providing service to the public," the consular official said. "But we're finding it very difficult to say no all the time to people who are crying on the phone."

Already understaffed because of the furlough of many government employees, the State Department has been asked to help with travel plans of dozens of members of Congress who are using their holiday recess to travel overseas at a time when the government lacks the money to pay its 280,000 employees.

The department has told U.S. ambassadors overseas not to entertain or otherwise to engage in "representational activities." All diplomatic travel has been curtailed.

In many countries overseas, U.S. consular offices have had to remain fully staffed because national labor laws prohibit the layoff of local employees.

But these local hires are feeling the bite because, like U.S. employees, they are only being paid half of their usual salary. At the U.S. embassy in Warsaw, U.S. diplomats have taken up a collection to assist Polish employees who earn less than $100 a week.

U.S. consulates abroad ordinarily issue 20,000 to 30,000 visas a day and receive more than eight million visa applications a year. Now the applications are piling up.

Passport offices in the United States normally handle about 80,000 applications a week. But that number jumped to 120,000 a week after the government shutdown in November. The consular official said she anticipated an even greater crush when the present shutdown ended. *(NYT)*

Big Bucks in Retirement

WASHINGTON — Several retiring members of Congress will continue drawing 60 percent or more of their current salaries for life because of generous pension benefits.

According to calculations made by the conservative National Taxpayers Union, at least a dozen retiring members are eligible for more than $80,000 in 1997, the year they leave office. The annual congressional salary is $133,600.

Those elected after January 1984 fall under a different system and were not included in the calculations.

Representative G. V. Montgomery, Democrat of Mississippi, is retiring after 30 years in Congress and tops the list. He will be eligible to collect an estimated $106,880 a year, or 80 percent of his congressional salary, the group said.

"People aren't going to look at their congressmen as retired," said David Keating, vice president for the taxpayers' group. "They are going to think they won the lottery." *(AP)*

Quote / Unquote

Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, on the budget deadlock that has forced a partial shutdown of the federal government: "We need to end the impasse. It's gotten to the point where it's a little ridiculous, as far as this senator is concerned, so we are going to keep trying." *(NYT)*

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In an Anxious Trinidad, Politics Crosses 'the Racial Rubicon'

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad and Tobago — Politics in this small but remarkably diverse Caribbean nation has always been based on race, with blacks the dominant bloc. But an election here last month brought a prime minister of Indian descent to power for the first time, and both ethnic groups are now struggling to come to grips with their unfamiliar new roles.

The prime minister, Basdeo Panday, and his United National Congress came to office by the slimmest of margins: a two-seat majority owed to a tenuous coalition with a minority party. Nevertheless, for a country in which the People's National Movement has been pre-eminent since independence from Britain in 1962, that change is momentous.

"The politics of Trinidad and Tobago will never be the same again," Mr. Panday, a 62-year-old lawyer and union leader, vowed the night his victory was assured. "I have always maintained that in this highly plural society, no one single group can run it to the exclusion of other groups."

To cheers from his mostly Indian supporters, he added: "We have crossed the racial Rubicon."

But that is what some Afro-Trinidadian voters and politicians fear, and why Mr. Panday has embarked on the delicate process of reassuring blacks that he does not intend to harm them or their interests.

The shift of power from a largely African to a largely Indian party takes place after a long tradition of racial friction and discord here, including "black power" protests in the 1970s that twice led to the declaration of a state of emergency.

In July 1990, a black fundamentalist Muslim group, the Jamaat Muslimeen, staged an abortive coup that resulted in the deaths of 23 people, injuries to 250 and a week-long siege of Parliament before it was quashed by the army.

Now, with the victory of Mr. Panday's party, has come a surge of confidence and self-esteem among Indians, who began arriving here in 1845 as indentured servants after slavery was abolished. The 150th anniversary of that event has been marked throughout the year with commemorations that have heightened ethnic consciousness among Indians — Hindu, Muslim, and Christian alike — in this country off the coast of Venezuela.

But many blacks worry that Mr. Panday's election signals "a new hegemony," said Selwyn Ryan, director of the Center for Ethnic Studies at the University of the West Indies here. The Indian population has already made significant inroads in business, education, and even the government bureaucracy, historically the domain of Afro-Trinidadians.

As promised in its election manifesto, the new administration plans to introduce a Race Relations Act that will outlaw discrimination based on race or ethnicity. That measure, which will also include creation of an Equal Opportunity Commission, appeals to many Indians, but alarms blacks, who fear that it will result in preferential treatment for Indians.

Trinidad's population of 1.3 million is almost evenly divided between people of African and Indian descent, with each group constituting about 40 percent. The remainder consists of people of mixed race and of European, Chinese, Latin American, or Arab descent.

As in past elections, more than 90 percent of black and Indian voters each supported the parties identified with their racial group, Mr. Ryan said. But, inspired by what was seen as an historic opportunity, more than 80 percent of Indian voters turned out for last month's vote, compared with less than 60 percent of the non-Indian electorate.

The party's victory has raised expectations of improved living standards among the mostly rural Indian population, which has felt shortchanged for many years by black governments. Chief among these are roads, electricity, water, housing, and scholarships.

But Mr. Panday, aware of the lingering suspicions Afro-Trinidadians harbor about him and his party, has repeatedly stressed that his will be a government of "national unity."

In an interview here, Ramesh Maharaj, majority leader in Parliament's lower chamber and a senior advisor to the prime minister, promised "a government committed to equality" that will not "abdicate its responsibility to govern all of Trinidad and Tobago on a basis of need."

Japanese Leader to Step Down

Murayama Reportedly Acts to Help Coalition

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will quit in April and turn his job over to Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to improve the election prospects of Japan's ruling coalition, a major newspaper reported Sunday.

The Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest circulation newspaper, quoted unidentified government and party sources as saying that leaders of the coalition's three parties had agreed on the plan.

But Kyodo News Service quoted Mr. Murayama, 71, head of the minority Socialist party, as denying Sunday that there was an agreement. Party officials could not be reached because of the year-end holidays.

Such a deal would have to be approved by Parliament's lower house, but that would be a formality since the coalition controls 292 of its 511 seats.

Since June 30, 1994, Mr. Murayama has headed an unlikely coalition with his Socialists, another minority party and the Socialists' longtime rivals, the conservative Liberal Democrats, who had ruled Japan alone for nearly four decades before falling in elections in 1993.

He is not seen, however, as the best man to lead the coalition into new elections, in which the Socialists are expected to lose ground. In joining the coalition, Mr. Murayama abandoned long-held party principles, including opposition to the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, alienating the party's left wing.

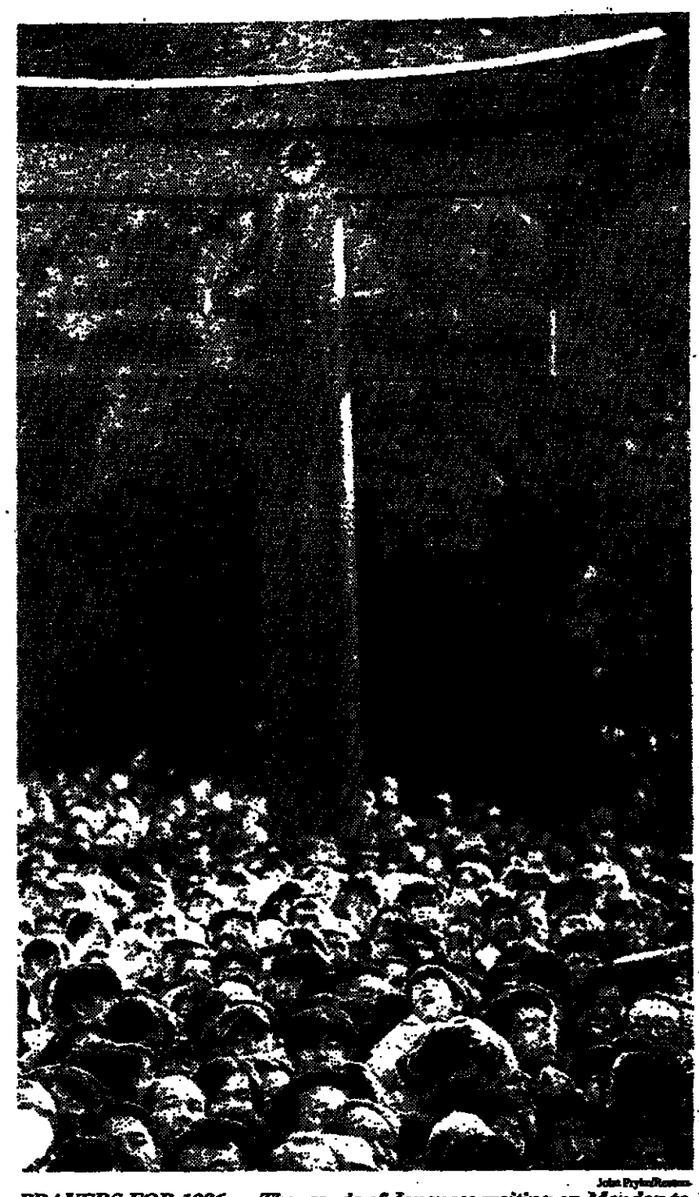
Mr. Hashimoto's Liberal Democratic Party remains the largest party in Parliament.

There has been persistent speculation that Mr. Murayama would step down in favor of a Liberal Democrat, especially since the party sorted out its own leadership problems by choosing Mr. Hashimoto, 58, as its president in September.

Meanwhile, even if the Liberal Democrats win a majority in the next lower house elections, they still need the coalition since they lack a majority in the upper house. After the power transfer, the coalition would wait at least three months to call new lower house elections, the Yomiuri said.

The Yomiuri said the power transfer was agreed upon among Mr. Murayama, Mr. Hashimoto and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, head of the Japan New Party.

But, it said, under the agreement, the change would wait until the budget is passed for the fiscal year starting April 1. Mr. Murayama also would stay in power until after his planned meetings in Tokyo with President Bill Clinton on April 16-18 and a nuclear safety summit meeting in Moscow on April 19-20.



John Pryke/Reuters

PRAYERS FOR 1996 — Thousands of Japanese waiting on Monday to take their turn to offer prayers for the New Year at Tokyo's Meiji Shrine.

His Health Improving, Chun Faces Bribery Probe

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Former President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea is recovering rapidly from his 26-day hunger strike, doctors said Monday, but now, as his health improves, he is facing a grilling about a slush fund that he allegedly accumulated while running the country in the 1980s.

Mr. Chun, who is expected to go on trial next month for staging a coup and other offenses, collapsed unconscious Friday from the effects of the hunger strike. Warning that he was close to a coma, doctors began to feed him through intravenous tubes, and since then Mr. Chun has also accepted semiliquid food as well.

"It doesn't look as if he'll go back to fasting at this point," his chief aide, Min Jung Ki, said Monday.

Although Mr. Chun has not formally renounced his hunger strike, he said Monday that he was hungry and ate beef-flavored rice gruel, a Korean television station reported.

Taking advantage of Mr. Chun's improved health, prosecutors began to question him Sunday about whether he took bribes to build up a huge slush fund during his presidency, from 1980 to 1988.

In particular, investigators asked him about an account in the Korean Investment Trust Company that they believe Mr. Chun controlled. There have been widely different reports about how much money was in the account, but the South Korean news agency Yonhap put the figure at $133 million.

The account was opened in 1983 and closed three months ago — just as a scandal erupted about a slush fund controlled by Mr. Chun's successor as president, Roh Tae Woo. Mr. Roh is now on trial for accepting bribes during his presidency, from 1988 to 1993. Mr. Roh has acknowledged that he accepted gifts but denied that they were bribes.

The two former presidents are also expected to be tried in the coming months for staging a coup in December 1979, when they were army generals, and for ordering a massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in the city of Kwangju in 1980. In theory, they could be sentenced to death by hanging, but in practice they are expected to be given long prison sentences.

Mr. Min said that Mr. Chun would not respond to the interrogation, adding that the prosecutors had no real evidence but were simply trying to get a confession.

Asked about the alleged $133 million investment account, Mr. Min confirmed that it had been opened by Blue House, the South Korean presidential mansion, but said he did not have details.

But most South Koreans seem unsympathetic to the former presidents.

In his New Year's message Monday, President Kim Young Sam — who once went on a long hunger strike to protest human-rights abuses when Mr. Chun was president — said the re-examination of history had just begun.

"We have just begun setting the distortions of history straight in order to build a true community which is ruled by law, justice, conscience and ethics," Mr. Kim said.

In North Korea, an editorial Monday in the Communist Party newspaper declared Kim Jong Il, the army leader, to be "our eternal supreme commander" and "the publicly recognized leader of our party and our people." Mr. Kim is generally believed to be running the country, but he has not taken up the posts of president or party leader held by his father, Kim Il Sung, who died in 1994.

Colombo Vows 'Major Steps' for Peace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga of Sri Lanka said Monday that her government would take "all major steps" to stop the war with separatist Tamil Tiger guerrillas within a year.

"It is our resolve" she said in a New Year's message, to take "all major steps to stop the terrible war within one year."

Mrs. Kumaratunga, who has proposed a peace package offering extensive autonomy to the minority Tamils, hinted that her proposals would officially be put forward by mid-January.

"It is our belief that we will be able to lay the foundation of a new era with the arrival of the Thai Pongal festival in just a few more days," she said.

Thai Pongal, the holiest day of the year for Tamils, is on Jan. 15.

Tamil leaders who met the president last month said they expected the government to present its devolution proposals in legal form in mid-January.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who broke off a three-month truce and withdrew from peace talks in April, have refused to look at the peace plan.

Sri Lankan troops drove the guerrillas out of their northern stronghold and center of their proposed homeland, the city of Jaffna, on Dec. 2.

On Monday, Mrs. Kumaratunga stopped short of inviting the rebels for talks. Instead, she urged the Tamil people to prevail upon the Liberation Tigers "to abandon violence and tread the path of peace immediately."

The rebel Voice of Tigers radio said over the weekend that the guerrillas would resume peace talks with the government only if the army left Jaffna.

The president, in her address, indicated that the military could soon leave the city of Jaffna. "It is our aim to establish a civil administration in the area as soon as possible and vest the administration in the Tamil people," she said.

The rebels, in a reminder that the war was continuing in the new year, attacked an army camp and a police station.

Defense Ministry sources said that six rebels had been killed in an early-morning raid on a remote police station in the northwestern Puttalam district. One police officer was killed and four others wounded.

The rebels also fired mortars shortly after midnight at an army camp at Kenyadi in the eastern Batticaloa district. No casualties were reported.

On Monday afternoon, rebels attacked an army observation post at Urani, also in Batticaloa, but no details were immediately available, the sources said. *(Reuters, AP)*

Monitors Fault Palestinians For Tinkering With Elections

Reuters

JERUSALEM — International observers assigned to monitor the first Palestinian general election said Monday that the Palestinian Authority was harming the poll's credibility by making repeated procedural changes.

In separate statements, three election observer groups cited changes to the election calendar, the legal framework of the Jan. 20 poll and other delays.

"The events of the past few days have created confusion and uncertainty and give the impression of the arbitrary use of power to redesign the electoral architecture," Carl Lidbom, head of the European Union Electoral Unit, said in a strongly worded statement entitled "Enough Is Enough."

The Norwegian observers' delegation said the election law was adopted at a late stage and some of its key components were changed at the last moment.

The delegation said there had been "flaws and irregularities in the process."

No members of the Palestinian Central Election Commission were immediately available to respond to the charges.

Under a self-rule deal signed in September, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed that Palestinians will elect an 82-member legislative council.

Candidate registration, which officially ended last month, was re-opened after Israel and the PLO agreed to add six seats to the council, which were distributed among of the 16 districts.

The Palestininan Authority president, Yasser Arafat, also postponed the start of the election campaign from Dec. 31 until Jan. 5. Candidates have complained that even the original date gave them little time to campaign.

Heiner Müller, Playwright, Dies

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Heiner Müller, 66, the enfant terrible of the stage under communism in East Germany and one of Europe's best-known playwrights, died of cancer Saturday.

Mr. Müller's death was announced by the Berliner Ensemble, a theater founded by Bertolt Brecht in East Berlin after World War II. Mr. Müller took over as its artistic director in 1992.

His early plays celebrated East German socialism, but he was banned after later works blamed communism for oppression, violence and anguish. By the mid-'80s he was again lionized by a regime that saw him as Brecht's heir.

BRIEFLY ASIA

North Won't Starve, Seoul Says

SEOUL — A South Korean government agency, the Rural Development Administration, said Monday that reports of famine in North Korea were exaggerated and that the North had enough grain to feed itself until June.

The agency estimated that North Korea's 1995 grain harvest had fallen by about 15 percent, to 3.48 million tons, compared with 1994, the Yonhap news agency reported. But this was enough to tide the country over until June, given monthly consumption of 450,000 tons, Yonhap quoted a report by the government agency as saying.

Shortages from July to October, before this year's harvest, could be made up through imports and belt-tightening, the South Korean agency said. Pyongyang's grain imports average 1 million tons a year, the report said. "The food crisis in North Korea is somewhat exaggerated," it said.

The Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Food Program have said that nearly 2.1 million children in the North are at risk of starving, along with about 500,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers. They estimate the 1996 grain requirement at six million tons, and predict that the country will fall short by 1.2 million tons. *(Reuters)*

Kashmir Captives Said to Be Well

SRINAGAR, India — Four Westerners held hostage in Kashmir by separatists are in good health after nearly six months in captivity, Indian authorities said Monday.

The army and police officials said they had kept track of the hostages and their abductors as they moved among hideouts within the Himalayan region but ruled out a rescue raid for fear of endangering the four captives' lives.

"The four hostages are in Kashmir and in good health," said M. N. Sabharwal, the police chief of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

He said the authorities had received "full information" about the hostages — two Britons, an American and a German — as they were moved within the mountainous region. They were kidnapped in July by Al Faran militants. Another American hostage escaped, but a Norwegian was killed.

"We are concerned about their security," Mr. Sabharwal said. "Any raid or rescue operation will endanger the lives of the four hostages. We will not go for any rescue operation." *(Reuters)*

4 Security Men Slain in Karachi

KARACHI, Pakistan — Gunmen shot and killed two army captains, a lower-ranking soldier and a police officer here on Monday, police and ambulance workers said.

The bodies of the four victims were found in a van parked in an alley in the Liaquatabad area, they said. They were among at least 18 people slain Monday in the city.

More than 1,950 people died in 1995 in ethnic, sectarian and political violence in Karachi. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

President Jiang Zemin dominated the front pages of Chinese newspapers on New Year's Day in a clear reminder that he starts 1996 as the designated successor of Deng Xiaoping. *(AFP)*

A majority on Taiwan thinks that relations with China worsened in 1995, according to a poll by the China Times Express. In the survey, 57.3 percent of the 1,022 people interviewed said relations had worsened last year, while only 14.1 percent said they had improved. *(Reuters)*

Emperor Akihito acknowledged that 1995 had been a difficult year for Japan and offered his wishes that 1996 would bring better news. *(AP)*

At least 11 people were killed and hundreds were injured Sunday and Monday as Filipinos, continuing a dangerous tradition, defied a ban on powerful firecrackers and guns to welcome the new year. *(AP)*

The Divide in Hong Kong Grows Deeper and Wider

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Nellie Fong first met Martin Lee more than 25 years ago in London, when she was there studying accounting and he was on his way to becoming a successful barrister. Through marriage, she later became Mr. Lee's sister-in-law, and their children have grown up together.

In Hong Kong, however, Mr. Lee and Mrs. Fong have followed opposite political tracks.

Mr. Lee was elected to the colony's legislature, and emerged here as the colony's most outspoken pro-democracy advocate, a nuisance to mainland China, which takes over Hong Kong's sovereignty in 18 months. He heads the Democratic Party, which emerged in September with the largest single bloc of seats in the legislature. The party has lately been most vocal in protesting Chinese threats to curtail Hong Kong's bill of rights and abolish the local governing council.

Mrs. Fong, who was once an appointed member of the legislature, accepted Beijing's invitation to become one of China's informal advisers to the colony, and she is now set to join China's new Preparatory Committee — the group that will lay the groundwork for abolishing the legislature after the mainland assumes control here.

It was Mrs. Fong's informal advisory group that a few months ago made the recommendation that Hong Kong's bill of rights be sharply restricted.

Mr. Lee and Mrs. Fong meet at family get-togethers, but these days, the topic rarely turns to politics, because if it did, the debate might grow hostile. "We never bring politics home," Mrs. Fong said. "Nothing is ever mentioned of politics."

Such is the nature of the political debate in Hong Kong these days in the year-and-a-half left until the end of British rule. It has grown in many ways more heated, nastier and polarized than ever before, and because of the calendar, more urgent.

And Mr. Lee and Mrs. Fong represent the two sides of the argument over how best to deal with a Chinese Communist regime anxious to assert its authority here: through quiet cooperation, or noisy confrontation.

"I believe confrontation will only push China into a corner," Mrs. Fong said. "I've been labeled a more conservative person. Martin is a very pro-democracy person who is supporting a very fast pace of democracy for Hong Kong. I take a more cautious approach. I take a step-by-step approach, and Martin wants it immediately."

"People like Martin think we're kowtowing to China," she added. "I don't think we are. We're trying to build trust."

Mr. Lee said his party's victory in September's election underscored his claim that Hong Kong people do not want politicians to be conciliatory toward China, but to stand up and take strong positions in favor of Hong Kong's rights.

To many Hong Kongers, what the division between Mrs. Fong and Mr. Lee underscores is the loss of the middle ground and moderate political consensus that existed here in the years immediately after China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain signed the Joint Declaration. Under the accord, London agreed to relinquish sovereignty over Hong Kong and Beijing pledged to allow the colony's system to remain intact for 50 years.

When China began drafting the Basic Law, the document that would serve as Hong Kong's constitution, all views were represented on the drafting committee, including Mr. Lee and the Democrats. But that was before June 1989 and China's crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing.

Hong Kong rallies in support of the Beijing movement drew 1 million people into the streets of the colony. Beijing's suppression of the movement at once unnerved Hong Kongers and also polarized its politics, between supporters and critics of China's government.

Martin Lee and Nellie Fong represent two views of dealing with China.

"There's no middle ground," said Tsang Yok-sing, secretary-general of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, the party most closely identified for its pro-China view.

"That's unfortunate," he said. "I'm the kind of person who always wants to settle on the middle ground. But there is no middle ground. There is a wide gap. You are either on one side, or the other side."

"Back in the days before 1989, we would have Martin Lee, Szeto Wah, Emily Lau sitting across from the Chinese side, and have very heated debates about the future of Hong Kong," said Mr. Tsang, naming other pro-democracy politicians. "Those days are gone."

China now refuses to talk with representatives of the Democratic Party and other popularly elected local politicians, deeming them "subversive." Recently, when China unveiled the members of its Preparatory Committee that will oversee the transition, Democratic Party members were most noticeable by their absence from the list.

Out of 150 Preparatory Committee members, 94 are from Hong Kong, and the local contingent is dominated by the colony's powerful business elite. The group includes 21 heads of listed companies that control 36 percent of Hong Kong's stock market, according to an estimate. Only 14 elected legislators are included, almost all from pro-China or pro-business political parties.

Fifty-six other Preparatory Committee members are mainland Chinese, mostly government officials and academics. The group is headed by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The main job of the committee in 1996 will be forming a separate group that will choose the future chief executive for Hong Kong, as well as appointing a provisional legislature to take over from the existing, elected legislature that China has pledged to abolish.

The heavy business representation on the Preparatory Committee is meant to signal China's intention to make sure Hong Kong's economic prosperity is protected during the handover. Business leaders here traditionally have been less outspoken about political concerns like guaranteeing individual freedoms or protecting the free press.

But some here say they believe China is now only adding to the polarization in the colony, further isolating the pro-democracy voices and virtually guaranteeing a more heated, antagonistic transition that could sway even more residents to make the difficult decision to leave. According to some surveys, 100,000 people may leave for other countries in 1996; immigrant visa applications to Canada increased 70 percent by the end of 1995.

Everyone here now seems to agree that a dialogue between China and the pro-democracy camp could help lower political temperatures and ease mounting public anxieties. But no one is sure exactly how to bring such a dialogue about.

"Everybody agrees it's important for the Chinese government to open a dialogue with the Democratic Party," Mr. Tsang said. "We have been in contact with both sides."

In a measure of frustration, however, Mr. Tsang said he had given up trying to be a mediator.

"We see the difficulty for either side to change its position," he added. "The moment the Democratic Party makes any effort to openly court the Chinese government — if they try to openly adopt a more conciliatory attitude and express their wish to make compromises with the Chinese government — they will lose some of their support in Hong Kong."

"The Chinese government, I see their difficulty, too," Mr. Tsang said. "Even if some officials see it difficult to maintain their nonrecognition of the Democratic Party, they are worried about what kind of signal will be sent to Hong Kong people. So this polarization is very real and very damaging."



Georges Bar/Reuters

Martin Lee, whose Democratic Party is being sidelined.

CAREERS

As America Ages, Recruiters Find They Must Help Relocate 'Trailing Parents'

By Judith H. Dobrzynski
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just over a year ago, after much soul-searching, Robert Crispin turned down a plum job as one of the top three executives of a prestigious company on the West Coast. He decided instead to stay in Hartford, Connecticut, within easy visiting distance of his ailing 90-year-old father-in-law in northwest Pennsylvania.

"We tried to figure out ways to deal with this," Mr. Crispin said. "We talked about opportunities to travel back to the East. But traveling transcontinental every couple of weeks is not easy, and I was very concerned about how my wife would agonize, and how much she would have to be away from me and my 14-year-old daughter."

The company even offered to move Mr. Crispin's in-laws, but he thought that would be too disruptive.

Just when corporations were getting used to the "trailing spouse" — the wife or husband whose career puts obstacles in the way of business moves — a new problem is cropping up. The graying of America is starting to create "trailing parents," who pose even bigger relocation hurdles.

An estimated 10 percent to 12 percent of the work force is responsible for caring for an aging relative, said Andrew Scharlach, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

By 2020, he projected, one in three people will have to provide care for an elderly parent. The Conference Board, a business research group, estimates even more people will be affected — as many as 40 percent before 2000.

With many more elderly parents to care for, more employees will face tough choices in deciding whether to move.

"This is a new factor in the job equation," said Durant Hunter, president of Pendleton James & Associates, a recruitment firm.

It is also a new wrinkle for the U.S. economy, which has always depended on a high degree of mobility.

Like that first laugh line or gray hair, the problem is barely attracting notice — so far. But as baby boomers start turning 50 in 1996, their parents, who are expected to live longer than any previous generation, will be entering their 70s and beyond.

Soon, more and more Americans will find themselves in the same position as Mr. Crispin, who is 48.

Companies are only beginning to deal with the implications of trailing parents. A few, like Apple Computer Inc., have sometimes agreed to foot the bill for moving elderly relatives rather than settle for a second choice in important personnel appointments. But many, fearing high costs, do not want to acknowledge the problem.

Besides, no matter who pays, moving elderly people to unfamiliar surroundings often causes problems. Whether they live with a child, in a nursing home or on their own, they risk social isolation and increased dependence on their children.

"This was not on our radar screen a few years ago," said Cris Collie, executive vice president of the Employee Relocation Council, a business-supported organization in Washington. "But the growth in concern is astronomical."

By 2020, one in three people will have to provide for an elderly parent, studies show.

Meanwhile, corporations are eager for mobile workers. In a study released in May, 80.9 percent of 147 companies surveyed by Atlas Van Lines Inc. expected to transfer more employees in 1995 than in 1994. Sixty-two percent expected to move more people in 1999 than in 1994.

Those numbers do not include the outside talent that companies increasingly seek to fill crucial slots. But with a larger number of people looking after elderly relatives, corporations are likely to see some of their choices stymied — even at top levels.

"I have had two or three cases in a row where it was definitely a factor," said Mr. Hunter, the corporate headhunter.

Frederick Wackerle, a recruiter at McFeely Wackerle Shulman in Chicago, echoed the concern. In each recent search by his firm for a chief executive, "there's been one candidate who has needed to stay close to an elderly parent in their 80s or 90s."

Usually, recruiters said, such candidates temporarily drop out of the job-changing market, restrict how far they will move, or both.

Mr. Crispin, for example, did move to a new job after his father-in-law died last spring. But the post is in Portland, Maine, still a relatively short flight from Pennsylvania, where his mother-in-law and his own parents, all in their 80s, live.

Not everyone is fortunate enough to stay in the running for a job. Not everyone is fortunate enough to make the call. John Johnson, a recruiter at Lamalie Amrop International in Cleveland, said his firm recently considered candidates for a $500,000-a-year job.

"One executive told us that he'd look at the opportunity, but might not pursue it because of elder-care responsibilities," Mr. Johnson said. "We decided not to pursue him."

While Mr. Johnson said the issue affects "a very small minority of individuals in our work," he added, "I don't always know if they will tell me about this."

Maybe. But in the 1995 Atlas Van Lines survey, "family ties," at 64 percent of respondents, edged out "spousal employment" for the second year in a row as the primary reason employees turned down a relocation. And in a survey of employees at eight large companies conducted by a Boston research firm, 37 percent of those who identified themselves as providing care for an elderly relative said they were not interested in relocating. By comparison, 26 percent of all employees said they would not be interested.

Census Bureau statistics show that Americans overall are moving less than in decades past, although they still relocate more often than people in Western Europe and Japan. In the year ended March 1994, 16.7 percent of the population changed residence, down from the 20 percent that was typical in the 1950s and '60s.

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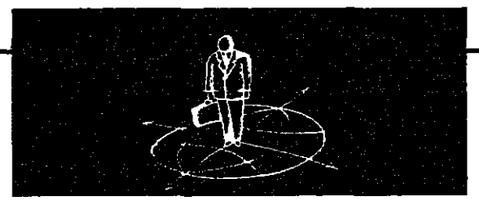
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Keep Giving the Facts

We went into the microfilm for whatever *thoughts might* have appeared on the editorial page of The Washington Post 50 years ago, curious to see whether our predecessors had been tempted into prophecy by the portentousness of that first postwar New Year. Fortunately, they weren't, although there was a reference to the "great and glorious future which is opened up to mankind by the advent of the atomic age."

Most of that New Year's editorial was more somber. It spoke of the dark side of this new atomic age that had been revealed at Hiroshima only a few months before, and wondered whether the new United Nations could bring lasting peace, being, as it was, no more than a collection of the same notoriously lawless nation-states whose conflicts had been tearing the world apart for 40 years.

That sort of world-federal-ish talk seems almost quaint today after a half-century in which many millions of people have died at the hands of others — most of them victims not of wars between bickering nation-states but of the cruelty, neglect or incompetence of the people who ruled over them or of some faction that wanted to. Moreover, compared with open warfare among countries, the mass killing that has gone on in the Soviet Union, China, Cambodia, southern and central Africa, to name only the most prominent examples, has been almost furtive, hidden away from the world's view by dictatorial governments or insurgent movements until the worst was over, and probably never to be known in all its awful detail. The same is true of the famines that have killed millions in the past half-century, most caused or made worse by the actions of governments or by civil strife.

Much of that "great and glorious" future has happened, of course: medical, agricultural and technological advances that have made life better and longer for hundreds of millions of people, the coming of democracy to scores of countries. And to a large extent these good things were made possible by the increase and wide diffusion of knowledge — just as much of the evil that has marked the postwar period was fostered by secrecy and the spreading of lies and hatred by mass media such as radio, which even recently has spurred people on to the worst killing in places such as Rwanda and Bosnia.

"Give the people the facts," said that long-ago editorial. That is not a simple thing to do, and it will never be accomplished to everyone's satisfaction, but it is still as much worth attempting today, and as useful a resolve, as it was on Jan. 1, 1946.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

About Peace, War and 'Mindless Materialism'

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Maybe peace has a better chance in the coming year. The fighting has at last stopped in Bosnia and isn't going to resume so long as NATO is there. By the time the troops leave, reconstruction will have started and, hopefully, new political arrangements will have taken hold.

Peace talks are resuming between Israel and Syria with a new goal, a broad agreement for the region, and, it seems, a new momentum. The Palestinians will hold their first elections for a national authority this month, and the focus will shift to building an economic as well as political base for a state.

Chechnya is still sputtering with occasional bombs and gun bursts, and Algeria is still grimly murderous, but at least there are approaches to a settlement. There are other points of tension around the world, some familiar like the Korean Peninsula and West and Central Africa, some unamended that could put bizarre, as yet unrecognized names of disaster in the headlines.

But the outbreak of violent nationalisms and religious and ethnic conflicts which erupted when the end of the Cold War loosened constraints seems to be ebbing a little, in favor of a search for more material benefits.

Unesco's charter proclaims that "war starts in the minds of men," and so the organization stresses culture as the recipe for peace. In this century, however, wars have mostly been about ideas and notions of identity.

Conquest is no longer seen as the great avenue to enrichment. Modern economies offer much better ways, and it has been demonstrated that even victory can bring impoverishment.

The two overwhelming ideas which brought wars, fascism and expansive communism, are discredited. Older ideas having to do with group or community identity remain potent, but there are vast new layers of doubt about their capacity to promote heaven on earth.

If war begins in the minds of men, writes Robert Cooper, a British diplomat, "mindless materialism may be where peace begins." His provocative comment comes in a review of a book by Christopher Coker, "War and the Twentieth Century: A Study of War and Modern Consciousness," in Survival, the quarterly of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Marx taught that the "contradictions of capitalism," greed and economic rivalry, were the causes of war. It hasn't worked that way. There are no signs that greed and economic rivalry have diminished in the world. But they are not what modern wars have been about, although the continuing intense competition to export weapons does exacerbate tensions, particularly in East and Southeast Asia now where a dangerous new arms race is developing.

From Mr. Coker's book, Mr. Cooper brings this insight: "The process of modernization in the last century [in Europe] brought with it alienation and uncertainty. Salvation was sought in absolutes, in the crowd and in war ... Perhaps the reason that it is easy to evoke a fear of Islam — although most Islamic societies are politically and economically unsuccessful and so hardly threatening — is that Islam represents an Idea, where we have none."

And Mr. Cooper suggests that it may be reassuring that the explosive growth of Asian societies is based on "Western materialism without the ideas that paved the way to it." He says that "perhaps that means they are no threat to themselves or to us."

There is something intellectually and emotionally unsatisfying in the proposition that "mindless materialism" is the best way to avoid war. But it is a healthy challenge to mushy thoughts that education and exposure to "others" can talk people out of carefully cultivated hatreds and grievances, or prevent them from committing atrocities. This terrible and dazzling century has proved the opposite.

It has also developed the means and techniques to improve the material welfare of vast numbers of people. If most lives were as "nasty, brutish and short" today as when the century began, with a global population of 2 billion, we would not be ending the century with nearly 6 billion.

André Malraux is often quoted for having said that "the 21st century will be spiritual or it will not be." But it isn't really mindless to want to live decently, and it isn't really spiritual to elevate heroic myths for killing and dying above humane life.

Perhaps a little more modesty "in the minds of men" is what is needed to chase away the demonic urge to war. Peace may not be paradise but it is still as true as when General Sherman said it that "war is hell." It looks as if more people are coming to agree on that.

© Flora Lewis.

A Good Year for Peace

Granted, the structure of peace is rickety and various cease-fires could burst apart at any moment. It must be agreed as well that wars could explode overnight in countries ostensibly at peace. Still, something wonderful happened in 1995: the year ended with fewer guns being fired and fewer people being killed as conflicts long deemed intractable yielded to diplomacy. From the Caribbean to the Balkans, from southern Africa and the Middle East to the Irish Sea, the dream of peace has circled the globe.

For the first time in five years, Sarajevans can cross the street without fear of sniper bullets. Belfast marked a second peaceful Christmas after three decades of strife. For the first time since its birth in 1948, Israel is formally at peace with the Palestinian people, Jordan and Egypt, and talks are under way with Syria.

Weariness with unremitting tension and periodic bloodbaths has nudged peacemakers to the table. Also important was a yearning for material betterment, which proved a potent ally for peacemakers, especially among Arab peoples who seemed to be falling increasingly behind. In the former Yugoslavia, the need to rebuild shattered economies helped drive warring parties to the negotiating table.

Initially, the end of the Cold War gave fresh life to dormant separatist movements. But once America emerged as sole superpower and Moscow ceased to be its global rival, dictators and guerrillas alike lost their old leverage and had to deal with each other, as in southern Africa.

Still, the triggering catalyst in 1995 was American leadership. The Bosnian accord was forged in Ohio, the peace talks in Northern Ireland were kept alive with help from President Bill Clinton, and the breakthrough in the Middle East was in major part the result of determined American diplomacy.

Mr. Clinton was initially reluctant to assume the risks of foreign policy leadership. A Somalia peacekeeping mission, launched by George Bush, blew apart. Americans were deeply divided about how to promote democracy in Haiti and peace in the former Yugoslavia. The reckoning is not yet final, but the worst fears about intervention in Haiti did not materialize.

Remarkably, for the first time since the early 1950s, there are no civil wars or insurgencies in the Caribbean.

Asia is less fortunate. Against all reason, fighting continues in Afghanistan, and Kabul is reduced to rubble. Not even a hint of compromise is evident in rebellious Kashmir, India's most unwilling state, and Tamil extremists have rebuffed overtures from a new Sri Lankan government. Cambodia is nominally at peace, but a UN settlement has yet to sink roots. Turkey continues its scorched-earth drive against Kurdish rebels, and truces rather than real settlements mute conflicts in Georgia and Chechnya.

In Africa, a new president in Algeria has opened the way to peace talks with Islamic militants, and civil wars in Mozambique and Angola are yielding to pragmatic diplomacy. But in Sudan, Africa's longest war resists mediation, and ethnic strife continues to menace Rwanda and Burundi.

The progress of peace in 1995 confirms that even the oldest, angriest conflicts are amenable to energetic diplomacy. May 1996 be as encouraging.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress Doesn't Just Run Ahead, You Have to Help It Along

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A New Year's greeting implies hope for a better future, which in Western society is more than a convention. Progress is a tacit conviction, but a mistaken one. There is no evidence that the future will be better.

That may be a gloomy comment on which to begin 1996, but it is a point which demands to be made. Political rhetoric in most of our countries is saturated with unanalyzed ideas of automatic progress — trade means prosperity and peace; democracy is on the march worldwide; democracies do not fight one another.

Only "tribalists, terrorists, organized criminals, coup plotters, rogue states," and those who want to return to "the intolerant ways of the past," stand against the march of progress. Since all of those (the list is provided by Anthony Lake, President Bill Clinton's national security adviser) are backward or "rogue" phenomena, they logically are simple exceptions to a general rule of progress.

The international scene at the start of 1996 is certainly an improvement on a year ago. To take the issues of main concern in Western capitals, the war in Yugoslavia is halted, or at worst suspended, as is the guerrilla war in Northern Ireland. The murder of Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, has provoked a decisive turn in Arab-Israeli relations, speeding Palestinian peace and also inspiring serious new negotiations between Syria and Israel.

The U.S. Congress and administration may have shut down the government in a paltry quarrel inspired by ambition and third-rate ideology, but goodwill is still tenaciously at work in the great and potentially fatal American cleavage over race.

The social and economic condition of ordinary people in the Western democracies has been made increasingly fragile by the unregulated market. The great dream of European Union has darkened. The conflict of national interests in Western Europe is having more effect than at any time since the war.

Russia is deeply unstable. The senseless war in Chechnya has worsened. The Poles are on a self-destructive tack. A pernicious ethnic nationalism is influential in much of ex-Communist Europe, as well as in South Asia. Middle Eastern radicalism inspires dangerous new ideas in the West of wars of religion and culture.

Japan's economic confidence has been overturned and its established political and security policies placed in question. North Korea is ominously unstable. China persists in dogmatic despotism.

Much of sub-Saharan Africa slides towards anarchical violence and pandemic disease, its children turned into killers. In Liberia, an estimated quarter of the warlord bands' members are under the age of 15. Ethnic slaughter stalks Rwanda and Burundi. Zaire is a (white) man-made catastrophe. Somalia is again a wasteland.

But is this not the ebb and flow of history? Perhaps; but ebb and flow is not progress. The record of the 20th century, compared to the past, is catastrophic. The 19th century invented revolutionary, ideological, nationalistic and peoples' wars. The 20th century practiced them with genocidal extravagance.

The 17th and 18th centuries' wars, by contrast, were limited and professional, concerned with dynastic interest in Europe and imperial advantage abroad. Their "genocidal" consequences for aboriginal peoples were mainly the result of disease, not industrialized murder, in the 20th-century's style.

Still, surely there has been social progress. We in the advanced industrial countries mostly live easier and more secure lives than our ancestors.

We possess the mechanisms of international community and international law — at least when that law is respected, since the agency of its enforcement is hazy. Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadjic and Slobodan Milosevic seem in no great risk of the hangman.

I bring these sad things up in order to argue that whatever progress may be, it is not automatic, nor is mankind on some staircase to happiness, as Marxists and other Utopians have always claimed. It takes work to make things better. It takes even more work to keep them from slipping back toward the abyss from which the 20th century was extricated only with great difficulty.

Progress is an ambition, not a process. No Hegelian world-spirit or benevolent Lockean logic assures us the better world of our politicians' platitudes.

The truth is too cruel for that, although it is also consoling, in its way. The American historian Charles Beard, a radical in his youth and a conservative in his old age (Burkean conservative, no relative to the Gingriches or the Gramms), was once asked what he had learned about history from a lifetime of study.

He replied this: "that when darkness comes, the stars begin to shine; the bees that rob the flowers provide the honey; whom God wishes to destroy he first makes mad; and the mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

In such terms, I wish my readers a happy — a happier — New Year.

International Herald Tribune.
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Better to Wait for Damascus to Earn the Trust

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For two days last week, at the secluded Wye plantation in Maryland, Israeli negotiators told representatives of Syria's dictator of the economic wonders that peace would bring to the Middle East. The Syrians listened, offering nothing.

They do well that way. Six months ago, when Israel under the cautious Yitzhak Rabin dared suggest a modest Israeli presence with electronic monitoring on the Golan Heights, the Syrians refused to talk further. Now, under the eager Shimon Peres, Israeli negotiators are finessing the subject of security. The most the Israelis say about the Golan is that nothing unacceptable to the Israeli army's high command can be offered.

But through osmosis diplomacy, the impression is left that total withdrawal is exchangeable for neighborliness. Not, as with Egypt, a "cold peace" that perpetuates hostility, but an arrangement with cultural exchanges, tourism, joint business ventures, regional water sharing. By focusing more on the quality of peace than on the requirements of security, Mr. Peres hopes to create an irresistible momentum within Israeli public opinion toward giving Hafez Assad what he has long sought.

The Syrian dictator responded to these inducements by sending his team back to the table. But when told that the level of representation will determine the pace of negotiations, he balked. Israel's team is now led by Uri Savir, chief of the Peres peace process, but Syria pointedly kept its delegation at the level of ambassador.

Mr. Peres ardently desires a personal meeting of the two men at the top. Mr. Assad is likely to make Mr. Peres pay for that summit with an assurance of a total Golan giveaway in return for a minimum of gestures of public diplomacy.

But there is a contradiction in Syria's strategy. Mr. Peres cannot deliver the Golan to Syrian control without the expression of Israeli support in a referendum, perhaps wrapped in the coming election. To help Mr. Peres gain that support, Mr. Assad must offer concessions that will win over the skeptical majority in Israel.

Up to now, the Syrian may have deluded himself that American mediators will do most of that job of reassuring Israelis for him. The notion that U.S. troops can be stuck on the Syrian-occupied Golan as a trip wire is a recurring pipe dream. It won't happen.

No U.S. president could place soldiers in a potential cross fire without a guarantee from Israel never to launch a preemptive strike without U.S. permission. And Israel could never give up that degree of sovereignty on a matter of survival.

How can Mr. Assad take advantage of the window of opportunity that Mr. Peres is offering to regain all the heights? The answer, which would be met with hosannas in the United States and Israel, is to close the Damascus headquarters of terrorists and global drug dealers, while curtailing the power of Iran's Hezbollah in the part of Lebanon patrolled by 30,000 Syrian troops.

Even an Assad feint in that non-pro-terrorist direction to Secretary of State Warren Christopher on Jan. 15 would be cause for Mr. Peres to offer to abandon the Golan, triggering a trilateral summit with Bill Clinton in Damascus in late spring and an election referendum amid euphoria in the fall.

My sources say there is a 50-50 chance that Mr. Assad will make that feint; in a couple of years, once in control of the high ground, he could manipulate the quality of the peace. My gut feeling is that Mr. Peres, in his haste to make history, is trading tangible strategic position for hard-to-verify hopes.

But that is for Israelis to judge. Two members of David Levy's splinter party have rejoined Likud; the general who had the northern command, Yitzhak Mordechai, will lead the charge against any Golan good-bye; opinion polls are moving back toward pre-assassination levels, and Mr. Peres has twice demonstrated his talent for losing elections.

Dictator Assad — destroyer of Hama, ally of Iran, conqueror of Lebanon, protector of terrorism — has earned the world's distrust. Let the pressure be on him to slowly, steadily earn its trust.

The New York Times.

Chechnya Obsession

The startling aspect of Russia's Chechnya obsession is that, a year later, the war is going on as bitterly and with as little prospect for resolution as ever. In December 1994 a frustrated Boris Yeltsin, told by his generals to expect a quick victory, threw in troops to put down an erratic but insistent Chechen general's assertion of independence. (Chechnya is Russian by the familiar 19th century methods of imperial conquest.) The resulting war has taken some 20,000 casualties, including many Russian soldiers. The toll to civilian property and normality has been devastating. This miserable conflict seems beyond stopping.

In a political sense, the principal casualty has unquestionably been President Yeltsin. Chechnya, David to Russia's Goliath, has shown him as a weak and ineffective leader. He has been no more able to manage his own military — he now claims that he "never" supported armed action, "especially in the hurried way it was carried out in Chechnya" — than to put down what even his many critics have accepted is a rude challenge to Russia's sovereign authority.

Russia's legislative and judicial institutions, its political community and public opinion and its military professionals have all proved inadequate in their respective fashions to check the disastrous run of Russia's policy. Cruelty toward civilians has become the hallmark of failed army efforts to crush the Chechen rebellion, and remains a source of deep embarrassment to Boris Yeltsin on the world stage. The war he is prosecuting has raised deep and wide suspicions of Russian interest in reviving an empire. The only good thing to come out of this sad adventure is the Russian media's assertive coming-of-age coverage of it.

The rebels insist on independence, Russia insists on sovereignty. Perhaps there is no choice left to the combatants but to play out their fearsome test of wills. Perhaps it will take a change of leadership on one side or the other to prompt a policy change. Perhaps there is no room for effective political or humanitarian intervention from outside.

The rebels, locked on and by Chechen nationalism, appear unreachable, notwithstanding their contribution to the ruination of the land they declare to be their own. But Russia is or presumes to be a mature state capable of measuring costs against benefits and of altering tactics accordingly. Can anyone say that Boris Yeltsin's Russia has met this test or that he and it have any more urgent business?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Civic Virtue Is Still the Prescription

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A year later, and very little has changed. My first column of 1995 began with the thought that the words which expressed the best hope for America were "civic" and "civil." "Nothing would make 1995 a better year in America than a strengthening of civic life and the return of civility in our public discourse."

The thought was inspired by an essay, then fresh off the press, which has since been recognized as a classic: "Bowling Alone," written by Harvard University's Robert D. Putnam. The article, using the decline of bowling leagues as a metaphor for the atrophy of communal participation in the kind of voluntary and civic associations Tocqueville had identified as the source of America's social cohesion, is perhaps the most influential published during the past 12 months.

What I said then unfortunately has proved true: "His conclusion seems to me irrefutable. Unless more Americans start working with each other on shared civic enterprises, and learning to trust each other, the formal government of this nation will probably lurch from one credibility crisis to the next."

Lurch it has done, with the low point being the two shutdowns of government resulting from the irreconcilable differences on the budget.

But if the evidence of the dire consequences of the loss of civic spirit has become even stronger this past year, so has the recognition of the problem. Mr. Putnam himself has amplified the theme in an excellent article in the latest issue of The American Prospect magazine, a liberal journal. And now he has more and more company.

On the right, Adam Meyerson, vice president of The Heritage Foundation, has just published the first issue of a revamped magazine called Policy Review: The Journal of American Citizenship. The last five words were added to the title, he told me, to signal "a new focus on the institutions of civil society that are solving problems more effectively than large, centralized, bureaucratic government."

Mr. Meyerson plans to expand on the theme, already struck by Senator Dan Coats, Republican of Indiana, and his Project for American Renewal, that devolution of power from Washington to states and localities is not enough to restore the health of American society.

From across the aisle, Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, will be adding his own version of this truth in his coming book "Time Present, Time Past: A Memoir."

The case for renewing civic life and restoring core values is being made all across the political spectrum. One of the most striking examples can be found in the 20th anniversary (February) issue of the leftist magazine Mother Jones. Editor Jeffrey Klein, lamenting America's "loss of heart," writes: "Reforging common, high, clear moral standards is central to reinvigorating a progressive movement. We can do this if we trace our core values back through the counterculture, back through the civil rights movement, all the way back to the American Revolution."

In one of a collection of essays in The World & I, a conservative journal, Lynne V. Cheney argues that "if we want American civilization to continue to flourish, we must pay attention to the ideas and ideals that have for so long served us well ... We must affirm that there are ideas and ideals to which we can all subscribe, values that transcend race, gender and social circumstance."

Take note, too, of the opening words of Joel Kotkin's essay in the latest issue of The New Democrat, the publication of the Democratic Leadership Council: "No wound has afflicted the Democratic Party so deeply as its divorce from religious experience and community. In the name of opposing religious dogmatism, it has embraced a morally relative dogma that many Americans find shallow and uninspiring."

It would be famous to suggest that this emphasis on civic life and common values is enough to end the policy debate now wracking Washington. Benjamin R. Barber, in the introduction to the first of a series of essays on "legislating civil society," published by Rutgers University, argues that the budget debate is too narrowly defined, failing to recognize that "the federal government can provide more fertile ground in which civil society can grow."

But all this discussion points toward the restoration of social trust, civic institutions and civil debate as the sine qua non of a healthy society. That will be as true this year as it was last.

The Washington Post.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS

1896: Paris New Year

PARIS — New Year's Day, with all its hand-shaking, congratulating, visiting and tipping is over at last, and Paris awakes this morning [Jan. 2] to the serious business of 1896. Visits to relatives and friends and a stroll along the boulevards took up yesterday. Omnibuses were crowded and the sidewalks were thronged with *promeneurs*. At the Elysée, Ministers were received at the Salon Doré by the President of the Republic. The President then went to the Luxembourg and the Palais Bourbon to return the visits of the Vice-President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber.

1921: Weapons Ahoy

NEW YORK — The year's collection of blackjacks, brass knuckles, revolvers, knives and other weapons taken from criminals were loaded onto a wagon at Police Headquarters and delivered to a police boat for burial, three miles at sea. The law provides for this disposal of weapons. There were 1,400 weapons, including machine-guns and army revolvers. Some had been the favorite weapons of murderers who went to the electric chair.

1946: New Global Era

LONDON — Sir Lawrence Bragg, professor of experimental physics at Cambridge University, predicted today [Jan. 1], that atomic energy would "bring about a world state." "Nothing else is now possible," he told a citizens' meeting for youth. "This new energy is the final step in joining humanity together." Bragg, who won the Nobel physics prize in 1915, added, "Things are happening now which happen only in every fifty, hundred or 500,000 years in the world's history."

Russian Tea Room Closes in New York: Thanks for the Memories

By Alex Witchel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two beautifully dressed women, brimming with hair bleach and entitlement, balk at the front table being offered for lunch. Since it is that rare day at the Russian Tea Room when no celebrities are on display, it is gently explained to them that a front table is indeed desirable.

"Oh, we didn't know!" one cries. "We're new." They settle down happily with sudden pride of placement.

It was late in the game to be new at the Russian Tea Room, a New York institution since 1927, that closed, in its current incarnation, on Sunday. Its new owner, Warner LeRoy, who owns Tavern on the Green, plans to demolish the building and reopen in 1997. He says the main dining room will look the same.

If Faith Stewart-Gordon, 63, the restaurant's owner, heard the exchange with the two women at the next table one recent day, she didn't let on. The cheerful yet mild exterior she presented here for the last 38 years proved the perfect foil for the vainest stars, loudest comedians, most preening socialites, who claimed this room as their own. While her incongruous Southern accent lulled customers to comfort, she missed nothing, eyes everywhere at once.

It took time, of course, to perfect these skills. Stewart-Gordon's first husband, Sidney Kaye, the restaurant's previous owner, taught her a great deal during their 10-year marriage, before his death in 1967.

Clark Wolf, a food and restaurant consultant who worked for Stewart-Gordon, says: "Sidney would give her signals. He'd say, 'You remember Leonard Bernstein, don't you?' And she would say, 'Why no, how nice to meet you,' and he would just roll his eyes. Faith is very genuine. And she's never been overly impressed by the glitz."

The question everyone is asking is, Why now? Stewart-Gordon has had countless offers to sell the restaurant and always resisted. What changed?

"Timing, I guess," she says, sipping a glass of chardonnay. Her red jacket and multicolored pin are perfectly offset by the red banquettes, green walls, gold samovars and trademark Christmas tinsel wrapped around the Art Deco sconces.

"Warner was after me for a few years, and I thought, 'Well, yes, maybe it is time,' " she goes on. "I was always determined to walk out of here. I knew restaurateurs who stayed on to the very last, and I don't think it's a good idea.

"Things are changing now. It's become a theme park on 57th Street. Warner can do that, I feel, adapt, and it won't bother him at all. But at this point in my life, I don't want to do everything all over again."

Is she eating all the caviar she can before it disappears? She laughs. "You'd think that owning this restaurant you'd eat a ton, but you only think you would," she says. "A lot of South Americans order it. They come in and order 1 pound of caviar and a bottle or two of vodka. We had a $6,000 check recently. For some people that's their dream. For that money, I would rather buy a car — a small car, I guess, but still . . . "

Part of Stewart-Gordon's success, Wolf says, has been due to the challenge she set herself early on: "to make the restaurant look the way people remembered it, not the way it was."

"All that brass molding and those beveled brasserie mirrors came over time," he says, "so the place was always a little shinier, more polished, more finished."

She made other changes as well. In 1970, she abolished the restaurant's policy prohibiting single woman from drinking at the bar. "You just didn't see perfectly respectable, nice women sitting around bars in midtown Manhattan, though I'm sure they did in the Village, and all that," Stewart-Gordon says. "Betty Friedan was an old friend of mine and asked why didn't we just change the policy? So we did, just like that. I felt like we were growing up."

Also in 1970, she married James Stewart-Gordon, a writer for Reader's Digest. They divorced in 1991.

Through it all, she kept running the restaurant, adding a successful Sunday night cabaret series in 1990.

"It's funny," she says now, "that in one year the Four Seasons has been sold, '21' was sold again, Lutèce, the Russian Tea Room. I think often the life of a restaurant is a generational thing. It keeps going as long as that generation runs it. Then it either dies or changes into something else."

HOW was the Russian Tea Room different in the old days? What was it like? "Zero Mostel used to do the most outrageous things," she recalls. "Harold Clurman would sit up front with his whole coterie, and Zero would come by, and no one would pay any attention to him, so he would drop his pants. He was prone to that. He would also put a napkin on his arm and go up to someone's table and say, 'The special today is peasant under glass.' Then he would go out onto the street and get on his knees, saying, 'Please come into the Russian Tea Room,' begging passersby for their business.

"Jules Munshin, who was one of the three sailors with Frank Sinatra in 'On the Town,' would stop there at the front and take a hard-boiled egg he brought in with him and tap it on the marble until somebody seated him. It just drove Sidney crazy. And then Stella Adler would breeze by and say some dreadful thing to Clurman, who was her ex-husband, and march on." She laughs. "A lot of the movie people now seem fairly tame in comparison."



Thomas Dalzell/The New York Times

Faith Stewart-Gordon, owner of the Russian Tea Room for 38 years. Why did she sell? "Timing, I guess."

Misty Visions From Two Bygone Worlds

By Herbert Muschamp
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A toy train races around a bottle-shaped track in front of a glowing hearth: that's the look of "Absolut Tradition" depicted in the holiday ad for a brand of vodka.

The picture is more complex than it looks at first glance. A hearth symbolizes stability. Trains represent mobility. And the conflict between the moving and the fixed is a major modern predicament: the insistence on self-improvement frustrates the desire for roots. Here are two books that handsomely illustrate that predicament, collections of photographs that serve the past up with a twist: "Mediterranean" (Aperture) by Mimmo Jodice, and "Home Away From Home" (Bulfinch Press) by John Margolies.

This being a season closely identified with childhood, some readers may be chagrined by a book on architecture that devotes a chapter to "Sleazebo Motels." On the other hand, there is something so endearingly innocent about Margolies's presentation of roadside vice in his new book, an illustrated history of the American motel, that some readers may find themselves yearning for the kinder, simpler sleaze of yesteryear.

Margolies, America's premier chronicler of architectural kitsch, is known for books that celebrate the weird delights of miniature golf courses, fading Catskills resorts and dilapidated roadside diners. Here, the photographer and writer spins the reader through a history of the buildings designed to reconcile the American love of movement with the need for a nightly roof overhead. The tour progresses from glamorous homes on wheels that were popular in the 1920s, to today's no-frills accommodations at Motel 6.

Margolies is not an unbiased reporter. His heart lies with the one-of-a-kind, mom-and-pop operations that flourished before the advent of interstate highways and the standardized motel chains they gave rise to. Here are motels in the shape of zeppelins, train cars and wigwams; cabins made from petrified wood and converted wine casks; a coffee shop inside a giant percolator; a motel office housed in a miniature replica of the state capitol building. A separate chapter is devoted to the fabulous Madonna Inn, the Taj Mahal of motels in San Luis Obispo, California, with its theme guest rooms, waterfall urinals and "Madonna pink" tinted sandwich bread.

IN a way, Margolies's vision harks back to the the fantasy that Europeans constructed around the New World in the age of Rousseau: the New Golden Land of noble savages unspoiled by the Old World's cultivated ways. Even the sleazebo motels — also known as "hot sheet," "hot pillow" or "Mr. and Mrs. Jones motels" — have a naive charm, though, as Margolies says, these way stations for randy motorists once called down the wrath of J. Edgar Hoover.

The twist in this road saga is that the colorful places Margolies celebrates helped to pave the way for the bland, standardized hospitality chains of today. By the 1950s, the car had largely displaced the house as the real American home; chain motels came off the assembly line, too.

In "Mediterranean," by Mimmo Jodice, a Neapolitan photographer, we seem to be looking at the calamitous results of a vice squad raid on sleazebo Greece and Rome: the battered walls of Villa Jovis, Tiberius's pleasure palace on Capri; bronze and marble nudes with gouged-out eyes and hacked-off arms; crumbling amphitheaters where the roar of thousands once drowned out the screams of martyred Christians.

Jodice's pictures, which can also be seen in a current exhibition at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, filters this ruined pagan world through a golden romantic haze. Thanks to darkroom manipulations, the photographs keep the viewer mindful of the sea. Vapor suffuses the air, creating a glamorously diffuse light. The photographer's mists, his muted blasts of solar radiance, obliterate the political boundaries that have carved up the shores of the Mediterranean into sovereign states.

AIRBRUSHED out, too, is the international tourist horde that frolics over these shores. Jodice depicts a mythical place, a homogenous Mediterranean of the imagination. Wars, winds, pillage and time have bruised the stones, yet they remain undefiled by Club Med. It is as if endlessly lapping water has effaced the national borders, dissolved the plastic Evian bottles, washed the sun worshipers out to sea. What's left behind is a romantic intertwining of wholeness and solitude: the oceanic sensation of merger between a self and its surroundings.

The twist here is similar to the paradox in Margolies's book. This "Mediterranean" is part of the dream that has lured travelers for two centuries, culminating in today's tourist stampede. This is the romantically weathered face that has launched a million sightseeing boats and floating restaurants into Homer's wine-dark seas. Not one living person figures in these pictures. But last summer automobile traffic along the Amalfi coast was so heavy, a friend reported, that roadblocks were set up to turn back tourists lacking written proof of hotel reservations.

It's safe to assume that few of these people hit the road just to see other cars. Like Jodice, they were eager to capture these sights with a camera. Jodice is not an average tourist; his pictures are scarcely holiday snaps. Still, it's tempting to interpret the scars and fissures in the stones he photographs as an effect of the camera itself, of its power to pulverize the environment into photogenic slices.



Photos from 'Mediterranean' by Jodice; illustration from 'Home Away From Home' by Margolies

Above, the amphitheater near Naples; bottom left, sculpture of the Imperial Nymph at Castello di Baia, Italy. At bottom right, an Albert Pick chain motel.

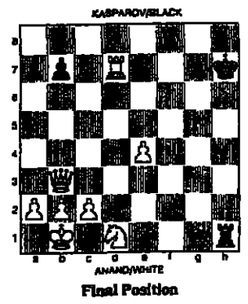
CHESS

By Robert Byrne

FAILING to show up for the big game is the stuff of nightmares. But Viswanathan Anand unluckily tangled up the dream world and the everyday world in the semifinal round of the Intel Quickplay Grand Prix in Paris.

He was supposed to play his two games with Garry Kasparov at 1:30 P.M. But he somehow muddled that into 3:30 P.M., and when he showed up at that hour for the first game, he learned he had been forfeited. So he had to play the second game of the two-game knockout knowing he could not afford a draw.

In their title match, when Kasparov had Black, he used only his favorite Najdorf Variation Sicilian with 5...a6 or the Dragon with 5...g6. Here, he shows, with 5...Nc6, that he is willing to face the Richter-Rauzer Attack with 6 Bg5. In playing the sharp 8...0-0, Kasparov was offering an old pawn sacrifice that White can take him up on with 9 Ndb5 Qa5 10 Bf6 Bf6 11 Nd6, but after the thorny, heavily worked-over 11...Rd8 12 f4 e5! 13 Qd5 Qc7 14 f5 Nd4 15 Ndb5 Qa5 16 Qc4 Bf5! 17 ef Rac8 18 Qa4 Qa4 19 Na4 Nb3 20 ab Bg5 21 Rd2! a6! 22 Nbc3 Bd2 23 Kb1 Bc3 24 Nc3 Rc3! 25 bc Rd1 26 Kb2 e4 27 h4!, the game is heading for a draw.



Final Position

Through 15 Bg4, this game followed long-established analysis, but instead of 15...Bg5 16 Qh2 Bh6 17 Bf3 Qf6,Kasparov produced the new 15...Bg4!? After 16 Qh2, f5 was forced , because 16...f6? loses at once to 17 g6. Then 17 g6 was to be answered by 17...Bb4, when 18 Rd4 f3 19 gf Bf3 20 Qh4 Qh4 21 Rh4 Be4 22 Ne4 fe 23 Rde4 Rf6 24 Re7 b5 brings about an even ending.

Anand bored in with 17 Qh7 Kf7 18 Rh6. His 19 Rhd6?, however, fell prey to Kasparov's nice conception, a queen sacrifice with 19...f3! 20 Kb1 Qd6! 21 Rd6 to set up a powerful advanced passed pawn with 21...fg.

On 26 Rd7, Kasparov found the only move, 26...Kf8, and after 27 Qf5 Kg8 28 Qf3 Rf8, Anand was denied a perpetual check, although he had won back some material to hold a knight and pawn for a rook. After 29 Qb3 Kh7, Kasparov had a winning attack. There might have followed 30 Qd3 Rf1 31 e5 Kh6 32 Rd6 g6 33 d2 Qg5 34 Qg5 Kg5 35 Kc1 Kf5 36 e6 Ke5 37 Rd2 Ke6, with a hopeless endgame for Black. Anand gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Anand	Black Kasp'ov	White Anand	Black Kasp'ov
1 e4	c5	16 Qh2	f5
2 Nf3	d6	17 Qe7	Kf7
3 d4	cd	18 Rh6	Bg5
4 Nd4	Nf6	19 Rhd6	f3
5 Nc3	Nc6	20 Kb1	Qd6
6 Bg5	e6	21 Rd6	fg
7 Qd2	Be7	22 Qh2	Rd8
8 0-0-0	0-0	23 Qh3	Rh8
9 f4	Nb6	24 Qg5	Rh1
10 b4	Nd4	25 Rd1	Rh2
11 Qe4	Ne6	26 Rd7	Kf8
12 f5	Nc4	27 Qf5	Kg8
13 Bc4	b5	28 Qf3	Rf8
14 Qg4	d5	29 Qb3	Kh7
15 Bg4	Bg4	30 Resigns	

BOOKS

JERUSALEM: An Archaeological Biography

By Hershel Shanks. Illustrated. 256 pages. $45. Random House.

Reviewed by
Richard Bernstein

LIKE almost everything else in Israel, archaeology has at times been a cause of fierce conflict. Very Orthodox Jews have mounted angry, even violent protests against certain digs when they believed the bones resting in ancient graveyards would be disturbed.

A bit over a decade ago, one dig at a corner of the City of David, the original site of Jerusalem, aroused the Orthodox to such bitter protests that the archaeologists had to be protected each day by a platoon of Israeli soldiers.

The disputes, of course, are not only religious. Ancient history is also fraught with political meaning, dealing as it does with the origins of people and the truthfulness of their foundation beliefs.

When it was proved, for example, that Mount Zion, the western ridge just below the present Jerusalem walls, was settled by Jews during the period of the First Temple rather than 600 years later, as some had believed, the Jewish claim on the entire city gained emotional support.

The argument over the date of the settlement of Mount Zion had until then been riddled with suspicions that scholars were influenced by pro- or anti-Israeli feelings.

For those reasons alone it is good to have Hershel Shanks's book, a sober, straightforward, politically neutral summary of the amazing history of Jerusalem as revealed by the archaeological findings of the last century and more.

Drawing on the books and articles of the many scholars who worked in the millennial dust of the Holy City, Shanks tells Jerusalem's story in stone and potsherds, illustrating it with a marvelous collection of photographs and drawings.

More literary histories of Jerusalem have been written than this one by Shanks, who is a workmanlike but not a stylish writer. But the issues he addresses will grip any mind imbued with a sense of history.

Where was the original Jerusalem? How did King David conquer it? What was the strategic purpose of Warren's Shaft, the mysterious tunnel that ends in a pool of water near the Gihon Spring?

Other questions: Where exactly are Golgotha and Calvary? Who built the Dome of the Rock, the gold-domed mosque that has stood for the last 1,300 years near the site where Solomon's Temple had been for more than 1,000 years until the Muslim conquest of Jerusalem?

Shanks, in his temperate way, takes on these questions and others, always presenting the evidence for different interpretations of the facts and reviewing the way historians have changed their views in light of new findings.

At times, when he runs into unresoluble questions, he simply leaves it up to the reader. This is the case with King David's conquest of Jerusalem roughly 3,000 years ago.

Along his long route, Shanks cites several major historical mistakes and these alone are worth the price of his book. One durable misconception has it that Mount Zion itself, larger and more impressive than the City of David, was the original site of Jerusalem. It wasn't.

Another is that the Western Wall is what remains of the First Temple, when it is actually what remains of a much later retaining wall.

Among the most fascinating portions of the review of the evidence are those dealing with the holy sites of Christianity. He gives the reasons for believing that the Church of the Holy Sepulcher has the best claim to being the burial place of Jesus, just as Christian belief has it.

In his final pages, Shanks quotes the Israeli poet Yehuda Amichai, who spoke of how "from time to time a new shipment of history arrives and the houses and towers are its packing materials." It is hard work, painstakingly brushing the dirt off what remains of each historical shipment, but this book reminds us of how much we owe to those who have done it.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Robert Albertson,** of CBS News in Paris, is reading *"The Spanish Civil War"* by Hugh Thomas.

"It's a fascinating old classic, not very well written."

(Jeannine Dillon, IHT)



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CYBERSCAPE

PC Foray Sparks Sony Electronics

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the late 1980s Japan's mighty Sony Corp. spent billions of dollars acquiring American music and film companies, searching for a magic synergy with its core consumer electronics business. That strategy has seemed questionable lately — especially in light of the recent ouster of Michael P. Schulhof, the chief executive of Sony Corp. of America, who had been unable to recover from the film business's billion-dollar losses.

But now Sony is looking to one of its American units, Sony Electronics Inc., for another form of alchemy — marrying audiovisual products with computing and communication technologies.

As Carl J. Yankowski, Sony Electronics's president and chief operating officer, likes to point out, one of Sony's greatest success stories, the Walkman, was not so much a technical innovation as the unlikely merger of two existing products: the office dictation machine and home stereo headphones. Surely, he suggests, similar cases of two plus two equaling five are possible in the union of computers and camcorders, or PCs and pagers, that Sony intends to orchestrate.

"I know we're going to find things like that when we get into the PC business," Mr. Yankowski said, referring to the personal computers that Sony plans to introduce in the fall.

"As the world increasingly becomes digital, part of our core competencies has to be the integration of digital technology with audiovisual products," he said. "We can't afford not to find a way to participate in the PC business."

The move into computers underscores the increasingly American influence on Sony's electronics research and development, and the key role played by hardware and software designers attuned to the trend-setting tastes of the U.S. consumer market.

Founded in 1960, Sony Electronics, based in Park Ridge, New Jersey, has over the years become Sony Corp.'s largest overseas subsidiary, with nearly $9 billion in annual sales and some 17,000 employees in nearly 100 locations in the United States and Mexico.

With research labs and design centers in New Jersey and California, the U.S. unit is increasingly responsible for original product development and engineering. Sony Electronics also manufactures many products, from professional video cameras in Florida to memory chips in Texas to color television sets in Mexico.

See SONY, Page 10

Fashion Frontier: Elle in China

Shanghai Glossy Emerges From Years of Red Ink

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — At a street-corner newsstand here, one young woman after another stopped to ask for, and then buy, a copy of Elle magazine.

"It sells better than anything else," said Zhang Hong, the newsstand proprietor. "Just look at it and you know why."

Elle is the only glossy magazine at Ms. Zhang's crowded stand, and with a blue-eyed model on the cover, a recent issue easily drew attention away from its pale-colored neighbors like True Justice and Modern Family.

In fact, Elle is the only Western fashion magazine available on the streets of Shanghai and Beijing. That has made its publisher, Hachette Filipacchi Presse SA, the envy of other Western publishers who want a crack at an increasingly lucrative section of the world's largest emerging media market.

Hachette now publishes local editions of Elle in nine Asian countries and territories, including Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea, putting it well ahead of competitors like Condé Nast Publishing Inc., which recently announced plans to start publishing a South Korean edition of Vogue next year, only its second magazine in Asia.

While several Asia markets are growing fast, China offers the greatest long-term potential, as its huge population gradually catches on to the gospel of fashion and cosmetics.

But the Chinese government has allowed only a handful of Western magazines to publish here. Elle, which comes out every other month, is the only fashion magazine; the others cover sports, computers and finance. Condé Nast has held discussions with Chinese officials about bringing Vogue to this country, but has not yet received approval.

Hachette won permission in 1988 to publish with the Shanghai Translation Publishing House in what now looks like a fluke of permissiveness.

It was rough going at first. After the military crackdown on protests near Tiananmen Square in June 1989, advertisers were reticent and Hachette considered abandoning the project. But China's explosive consumer growth in recent years has brought advertisers in heavily, and after years of red ink, company executives say, they started making a profit last year.

"China is a market where you have to be patient," said Christine Debiais-Brendle, chief executive of Hachette Filipacchi Asia Pacific. "But there is a lot you can do here."

Ms. Brendle declined to say how much Elle is making, but said its circulation was 180,000, with more than 50,000 subscribers. She said she hoped it would eventually reach a total of 500,000.

If there is a lesson to be drawn from Elle's experience in China, it seems to be fthat any opportunity that pops up should be grabbed.

"There is no one formula for what works in China," said Jesse Ning of Maxworld, a publishing entrepreneur in Beijing.

See ELLE, Page 10

China Censors Internet

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China is planning measures to stop obscene or harmful material from entering the country via the Internet, the Xinhua news agency has reported.

The Communist Party and the State Council, China's cabinet, recently ordered such measures after learning that "pornographic and detrimental information" had been disseminated electronically in China, the report said Sunday, without providing further details.

Authorities said the computer network should be used only to promote the exchange and transfer of technology and scientific information.

Germany forced the global on-line service CompuServe Inc. to shut access to about 200 Internet bulletin boards last month because Bonn considered their content obscene.

Saudi Arabia Issues a Budget With No Frills

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia maintained its freeze on spending in the 1996 budget unveiled Monday even while predicting a higher deficit due to economic hardship caused by a drop in world oil prices and the huge costs of the 1991 Gulf War.

The 150-billion-riyal ($40 billion) budget, detailed in royal decrees, forecasts an 18.5-billion-riyal deficit, 23 percent higher than the 15-billion-riyal shortfall predicted in the 1995 budget.

The decrees were issued in the name of King Fahd after he issued a temporary order earlier Monday handing the affairs of state to his half-brother Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz. The monarch is recovering from a November stroke.

"No doubt you know the financial situation that emerged from the Gulf War and that your government had promised to continue its treatment so matters could return to what they used to be — strength and balance," the heir apparent said in an address to the nation carried by the Saudi Press Agency.

Saudi Arabia, the launching pad for the U.S-led coalition ground forces in the Gulf War over Kuwait, spent more than $50 billion to cover war costs. It also faced a cash-flow shortage when oil prices fell.

Expenditure in 1996 is unchanged from 1995, when the kingdom started economic reforms and introduced uncharacteristic price rises for basic services to raise revenue and cut capital expenditure.

Revenue for 1996 was put at 131.5 billion riyals, down from last year's forecast of 135 billion, but the budget decrees did not say why the kingdom expected a drop in income.

Diplomats and experts said they expected the deficit for 1995 to prove lower than forecast due to an increase in oil revenue. Riyadh exports about 7 million barrels of its daily output of 8 million barrels.

The decrees commissioned the Saudi Finance and Economy Ministry to borrow to meet the 1996 deficit.

Outlays for the national flag carrier Saudia were put at 8.48 billion riyals.

Riyadh finalized late last year deals with Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. for 61 new commercial aircraft in contracts worth a total of $6 billion.

The decrees issued so far have not disclosed how much of the budget will be allocated for defense and security spending. Military outlays traditionally account for about a third of the budget.

A statement by the Finance Ministry said the Saudi economy grew by 4.3 percent in 1995, compared with 1.4 percent in 1994.

The price increases for basic services in 1995 "led to, and for one time only, an increase in the inflation rate to 5 percent," the kingdom added.

Oil markets, which reopen Tuesday after the New Year's holidays, are acutely sensitive to any political change in Saudi Arabia and may take the news of the budget and the handover of day-to-day power as an opportunity to take world prices higher, analysts said.

"If the market is looking for an excuse, it might go higher on this news," said Geoff Pyne, an oil analyst at UBS Ltd.

King Fahd has never yielded any of his powers since he assumed the throne in 1982.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Record Year for U.K. Mergers Carries Caveat

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In November 1994, corporate financiers at Barings Bank glumly penciled into their 1995 budgets an expected further drop in revenues from the already depressed mergers market.

What 1995 actually brought "hugely exceeded our expectations," said James Lupton, co-chief of mergers and acquisitions at what is now ING Barings. "We had a record year."

In fact, most British M&A advisers did likewise. British corporate chieftains snapped up a total of £69 billion ($107 billion) worth of public companies last year after being paced by the £9 billion Glaxo PLC acquisition of Wellcome PLC in the spring. According to Acquisitions Monthly, that marked the biggest one-year tally ever and accounted for well over half the total volume of acquisitions for Europe as a whole.

It is a phenomenon that mirrored the trend in the buoyant corporate market in America.

Emboldened by their success, most financiers confidently predict more of the same in 1996 throughout Europe.

"There is no reason for business to cease or even to slow," said John Reynolds, head of M&A at Schroders, a British investment bank.

That represents a major and, as some see it, a dangerous shift. As recently as last summer, most bankers maintained that the previous annual record for Britain of £45 billion worth of acquisitions set in the boom year of 1989 would outlive this century. Those ex-

See MERGER, Page 10

Longer Knives In Hollywood

Talent Agency Shakeout Shaping Up in New Year

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Competition among Hollywood agents is never pleasant to watch. But the New Year is expected to reveal the kind of trench warfare among agents that is unusual even by Hollywood's rougher standards.

The decision by Michael Ovitz to leave Creative Artists Agency in August for the No. 2 job at Walt Disney Co. behind Michael D. Eisner was a seismic event, and the tremors are still felt across Hollywood.

Having built the most powerful, feared and stable talent agency in Hollywood, Mr. Ovitz jumped ship unexpectedly, preceded a few weeks earlier by his longtime partner, Ron Meyer, who became president of MCA Inc., which is controlled by Seagram Co. In the process, they left their former colleagues publicly struggling to retain Creative Artists' dominance.

Other large agencies, including International Creative Management, William Morris and United Talent, moved aggressively to lure away Creative Artists' clients, many of whom earn millions of dollars.

On one level, the departures of Mr. Ovitz and Mr. Meyer are viewed by the Hollywood establishment as healthy, opening the way for more freewheeling competition. For years, actors and directors were often afraid of leaving Creative Artists out of fear that Mr. Ovitz and his associates would inflict damage on their careers by hurting their job prospects.

Some lucrative clients have already left, among them Sylvester Stallone, Kevin Costner, Alec Baldwin, Steven Seagal, the director John Hughes and writer-producers from "Chicago Hope," "The Simpsons" and "Home Improvement."

On another level, though, the turmoil expected in the agency business is a measure of the growing sense of distress and confusion gripping the movie business.

Diminishing profit margins, rising costs, a glut of movies and flat attendance at theaters have cast a chill over the studios. (Executives are still earning lavish salaries, of course, and salaries of top stars like Tom Cruise and Jim Carrey have reached the $20-million mark.)

Hollywood studios released 153 major films in 1995, against 130 a year earlier, but the only revenue areas that showed more muscle were domestic video sales and, notably, foreign box-office receipts and video sales.

Foreign revenue is running 9 percent to 11 percent ahead of 1994. Roughly 40 percent of the industry's revenue now comes from foreign markets, a major reason for the flood of Hollywood action movies, which are popular abroad.

Given the chaotic state of the movie business — and the likelihood of doom that awaits the release of many films each weekend — the talent agency wars seem symptomatic of a larger issue that confronts Hollywood: the sense of financial, and even personal, vulnerability that consumes most executives and agents.

■ **'Toy Story' Regains No. 1 Spot at Box Office**

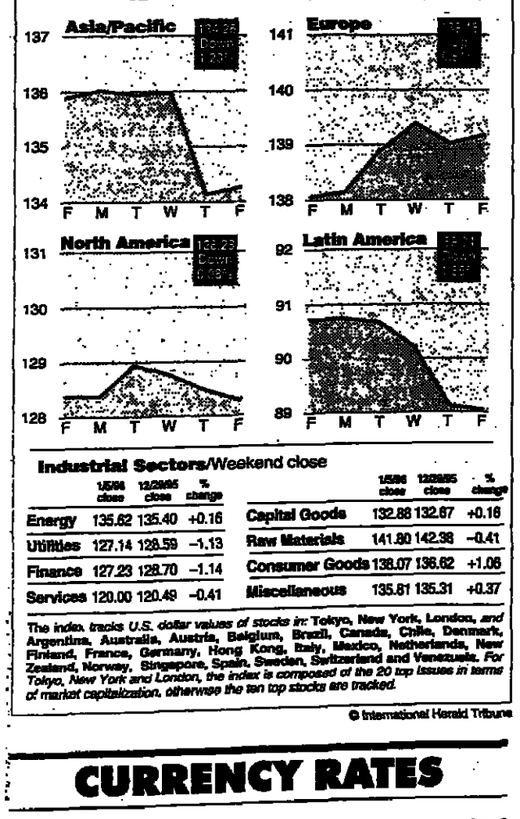
"Toy Story" bounced back to No. 1 among North American moviegoers, earning an estimated $19.7 million over the four-day New Year's weekend, industry sources said, The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

"Jumanji" was No. 2 with $17.5 million, followed by "Waiting to Exhale" with $14.5 million.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending December 29, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	12/29/95 close	12/22/95 close	% change		12/29/95 close	12/22/95 close	% change
Energy	135.62	135.40	+0.16	Capital Goods	132.88	132.67	+0.16
Utilities	127.14	128.59	−1.13	Raw Materials	141.80	142.38	−0.41
Finance	127.23	128.70	−1.14	Consumer Goods	138.07	136.62	+1.06
Services	120.00	120.49	−0.41	Miscellaneous	135.81	135.31	+0.37

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, *and* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

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CURRENCY RATES

Jan. 2

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6861	2.4985	1.1192	0.2275	0.1013	—	5.449	1.3938	1.6551	1.1775	1.3315
Brussels	29.45	45.625	20.5485	4.593	1.8882	18.3225	—	25.58	0.3854	21.61	24.25
Frankfurt	1.4385	2.2135	—	0.2295	0.0965	0.8934	4.8686	1.2454	1.3998	1.1686	1.1791
London (a)	1.5537	—	2.2229	7.5978	2.4930.20	2.4958	45.4095	1.7853	168.14	2.1159	188.365
Madrid	Not available										
Milan	1.592.50	2.451.50	1,106.00	223.05	—	986.80	53.795	1,375.00	15.346	1,159.50	13.065
New York (b)	—	1.5515	1.4365	4.9955	1.939.86	1.4021	29.52	1.1535	103.40	1.3544	121.71
Paris	4.90	7.665	3.4582	—	0.3092	3.0541	0.1464	4.3568	0.3385	—	0.3969
Tokyo	102.95	159.34	71.57	20.97	0.651	63.04	3.4875	89.25	—	75.65	83.869
Toronto	1.3645	2.1176	0.9537	0.3788	0.0866	0.8577	0.4468	1.1849	1.3212	—	1.125
Zurich	1.1571	1.7865	0.8059	0.2354	0.0727	0.7169	0.3903	—	1.1177	0.8843	43.9496
1 ECU	1.3167	0.8472	1.884	6.4398	2.082.71	2.1086	38.8879	1.5928	126.59	1.2907	138.548
1 SDR	1.4854	0.9655	2.1383	7.3468	2,362.67	2.3963	43.9295	1.7818	151.358	0.4841	N.Q.

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound b: To buy one dollar *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	237.10	Mex. peso	7.69	S. Afr. rand	3.6492
Australian $	1.3441	Hong Kong $	7.7316	N. Zealand $	1.531	S. Kor. won	773.75
Austrian sch.	10.07	Hung. forint	139.56	Norw. krone	6.3225	Swed. krona	6.6892
Brazil reel	0.972	Indian rupee	35.15	Phil. peso	26.21	Taiwan $	27.29
Chinese yuan	8.3179	Indo. rupiah	2291.5	Polish zloty	2.47	Thai baht	25.18
Czech koruna	26.60	Irish £	0.6245	Port. escudo	150.28	Turkish lira	61287.5
Danish krone	5.5493	Israeli shek.	3.1479	Russ ruble	4640.	UAE dirham	3.6726
Egypt. pound	3.3955	Kuw dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	333.00
Fin. markka	4.3826	Malay. ring.	2.5407	Sing. $	1.4128		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5408	1.5397	1.5387	Japanese yen	102.58	102.17	101.76
Canadian dollar	1.3625	1.3626	1.3628	Swiss franc	1.1471	1.1428	1.1402
Deutsche mark	1.4303	1.4283	1.4262				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto). IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and A.P.

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Finland	F. M.	2,400	40	1,300
France	F F	1,950	40	1,070
Germany*	D M.	700	36	385
Greece	Dr	75,000	41	41,000
Great Britain	£	210	32	115
Ireland	£ Irl.	230	27	125
Italy	Lire	470,000	54	260,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr	14,000	36	7,700
Netherlands	Fl	770	46	420
Norway	N. Kr	3,500	46	1,900
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	44	26,000
Spain	Ptas.	48,000	41	26,500
hand delivery Madrid	Ptas	55,000	33	26,500
Sweden (airmail)	S. Kr.	3,100	43	1,900
hand delivery	S. Kr	3,500	36	2,000
Switzerland	S Fr.	610	48	335
For other European countries	$ US	485		265

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Oldest U.S. Regulator Reaches the End of its Road

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There was a time, long forgotten in this city, when few arms of government instilled more fear, hatred or anger than the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The robber barons of the American railroad industry fumed against its interference in their affairs.

Teddy Roosevelt spent much of his first term fighting to expand its once vast authority, and Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. and his brethren argued endlessly over the scope of the ICC's power to dictate to the states.

When the lawyers who argued in front of the ICC held a convention in Washington in 1930, Herbert Hoover invited them over to the White House for a picnic on the South Lawn.

For years those glory days have been just echoes in the empty hallways of the commission's ornate headquarters. And with the arrival of the new year, something happened to the country's oldest regulatory agency that almost never happens in Washington. It died, at the age of 108.

It was a slow and painful death. Deregulation a decade and a half ago stripped the ICC of most of its powers to set transportation rates, except in the rare case when a single railroad or trucking firm monopolized a route.

But until just days ago, clerks were still wheeling tons of paper past the ICC's towering columns on Constitution Avenue and into its moldy Tariff Examination Room — endless, computer-generated lists of the charges for taking sugar or wool or auto parts between, say, Seattle and Boston. Almost every page was stuffed, unread, into filing cabinets.

Nonetheless, the commission survived innumerable assassination attempts. Richard Nixon tried to merge the ICC out of existence in 1970. A decade ago, after the deregulation of American transportation was well under way, Ronald Reagan tried to eliminate its budget. Eventually he gave up.

Sheer inertia, bureaucratic guile and lobbying by companies that thought twice about what life would be like in a completely competitive marketplace resulted in reprieve after reprieve. The commission shrank without disappearing: When the last wave of layoffs hit a few weeks ago it was reduced to 300 job-seeking souls, from a peak of 2,400 employees in the early 1960s.

President Clinton signed the commission's death warrant on Friday night, the White House said.

Now, there is only one ghostlike remnant of the ICC. About 190 employees, including three remaining commissioners, will be transferred to the Transportation Department, which is taking over a few functions that Congress still maintains to be essential.

Chief among them is protecting workers whose jobs are being wiped out by the merger fever sweeping the railroad industry. The Transportation Department also acquires the power to approve or disapprove rail mergers. But the organization that pioneered government regulation — busting trusts, issuing safety regulations and reluctantly desegregating trains and buses that moved across state lines — will be reduced to a small office within a vast Cabinet department.

By the 1960s, critics were charging that the ICC was anti-consumer, dooming it. But it was a slow, painful death.

"It makes you realize Washington isn't a very sentimental place," said Gail McDonald, the last chairwoman of the commission, who had the foresight to find another job earlier this year — as head of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. — when it became clear that the Clinton administration had finally bought the ICC a one-way ticket to nowhere.

Mrs. McDonald briefly put up a fight to "save this grand old place, to make it contemporary." But she gave up when she discovered "there was just a hunger in Washington to just get rid of something."

In fact, the Republican majority in Congress had its eye on much bigger game this year. It had hoped to kill off the Commerce Department, the Energy Department and the Education Department but failed. And while both the Clinton administration and the Republicans are claiming credit for the ICC's demise, the savings are chiefly symbolic: The commission's budget was a mere $40 million last year, no more than a rounding error by the standards of the current battle to balance the budget.

Even before the ICC issued its last order a few days before Christmas — a permit for Santa Claus to operate "as a common carrier by two-runner sleigh" as long as he "renders reasonably continuous and adequate service to the public" — other bureaucrats were moving into the commission's offices, mostly from the Internal Revenue Service across the street.

No one seems to know what the IRS plans to do with the bronze busts that sit under the building's rotunda, commemorating once-famed regulators like Judge Thomas McIntyre Cooley, the first ICC chairman, who was hailed by The New York Times a century ago as "the father of the Interstate Commerce Bill" of 1887. The other day Judge Cooley's regulatory descendants looked like lost souls, dumping yellowed binders of shipping tariffs and long-forgotten administrative law decisions into huge bins.

"It's been sad because people here were trying to get a big job done," Lillian Bateman, a 22-year employee, said recently as she emptied her office on the third floor. "I don't know why we were such a target, because we were small even when we were large."

The ICC's critics suggest it is responsible for its own demise. The commission once heard testimony that took up 53,000 pages to transcribe before deciding the proper rates to set for shipping grain. It took 11 years to come to a decision on a railroad merger. That example was cited time and again by those who wanted to kill off the commission, even though the process has been radically streamlined in recent years.

When the ICC began, its real purpose was to break up concentrations of wealth in the hands of the country's railroad magnates.

Protecting consumers or workers was almost an afterthought. But starting at the turn of the century its powers expanded dramatically: It regulated the burgeoning telephone industry until the creation of the Federal Communications Commission, and it gained authority over trucks, buses, and virtually anything else that moved across state lines.

Until the commission's dissolution, consumer complaints about moving companies, for example, had to go through the ICC.

But by the 1960s critics began to charge that the commission was actually anti-consumer, keeping prices artificially high and becoming far too close to the industry it was supposed to regulate.

There were corruption charges, and in the end it was the pro-consumer movement that pressed for deregulation and doomed the agency.

But for all their complaints about intrusive government regulation, many railroad and trucking companies wanted to keep the commission alive. Submitting all those rate notifications was burdensome, but it assured that competitors would get early warning of price changes, which stabilized prices.

Railroads and trucking firms learned how to manipulate the commission to slow deregulation, and the price-cutting that resulted from free competition.

The American Trucking Association once maintained a cozy office inside the ICC headquarters, from which it coordinated a campaign to make sure the ICC did not carry out its deregulatory mandate too quickly.

The arguments over the pace of deregulation became so bitter that in the 1980s the commissioners made no secret of the fact that they detested one another. They refused to meet in the same room, and issued decisions by memo.

One commissioner got himself on front pages around the country in 1982 by declaring that bribes in the trucking business were just "discounts" or "rebates," and adding that there was no reason a convicted felon could not operate a trucking firm from prison.

In the end, even the defenders of the ICC — who included Vice President Al Gore when he was a senator — finally abandoned it. That left it vulnerable to Republicans who viewed it as a symbol of everything that is bloated in the federal government.

"This is the dinosaur that wouldn't die," Representative John Kasich, Republican of Ohio, who has led the balanced-budget charge, said not long ago.

SHORT COVER

Very briefly:

India Securities Firm to Sell Stake

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — State Trading Corp., one of India's biggest trading houses, plans to sell up to 40 percent of its equity and be listed on the country's stock exchanges by March, Chairman B.K. Chaturvedi said.

He said this weekend that New Delhi, which owns 91 percent of the company's equity, would reduce its share to 51 percent. He did not say how or to whom the stake would be sold.

Fire Wrecks the Home of the Yugo

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Fire wrecked the main warehouse of rump Yugoslavia's largest auto factory, which produces the Yugo car, but caused no casualties, Serbian officials said.

An investigation was under way into the cause of the blaze Monday at the Zastava plant at Kragujevac, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Belgrade. The factory turns out about 100,000 cars and 20,000 trucks a year.

Forte Values Hotels at Price of Bid

LONDON (Reuters) — Forte PLC, the subject of a £3.3 billion ($5.12 billion) hostile takeover bid from Granada Group PLC, said its hotels portfolio alone had been valued at £3.35 billion.

The company said Monday that the valuation, by Christie & Co. and valid as of Dec. 15, reflected what the properties would bring in individual sales, rather than the higher amounts likely to be achieved by portfolio sales.

Mediobanca Buying Ferruzzi Stake

MILAN (Combined Dispatches) — Mediobanca SpA has for the first time announced in advance an acquisition: a further 10 percent of Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA at a cost of 250 billion lire ($158 million).

The acquisition, announced Friday, would make the Italian bank the top shareholder of Ferruzzi, a widely diversified conglomerate. The stock market regulator Confab required Mediobanca to make the offer public. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Banks Buy Into Berlusconi Empire

MILAN (Combined Dispatches) — Six Italian banks led by Istituto Mobiliare Italiano SpA paid 370 billion lire for 5.49 percent of former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's television and advertising company, Mediaset SpA.

The Friday sale was part of the mogul's effort to sell control of his media interests. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Bids Sparse In India's Phone Sale

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India's telephone privatization program failed to attract any bids for eight of 13 regions on the auction block Monday in an apparent fresh setback to the government's embattled deregulation plan.

The auction came a week before the Supreme Court is to hear a legal challenge to the phone service privatization program of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The government, which controls the basic phone network, was forced to hold the tender after it said bids for licenses in eight zones at an auction last year were too low. New bids were required in another five because the consortium with the highest bids was forced to withdraw because of a cap on the number of licenses it could hold.

ELLE: *Fashion Glossy Makes Inroads in China*

Continued from Page 9

Mr. Ning said large-scale investments were possible, as were small-scale projects. What is harder to do, he said, is something in between, with neither the door-opening finances of a large project nor the relative manageability of a small one.

At $1.50 a copy, Elle is not cheap in a country where the average urban salary hovers around $100 a month. But its price has remained steady for three years, while other magazines' prices have climbed.

"Anyone who can afford our magazine is someone our advertisers want to reach," said Luo Zhaotian, the director of Elle's China edition, pointing to the ads for Estée Lauder cosmetics, Christian Dior perfume and Rado watches that fill the pages of the magazine.

Mr. Luo, who edits the magazine with a modest staff in a cramped office at the Shanghai Translation Publishing House, noted that Elle's China edition commanded higher ad rates, an average of $6,700 a page, than its sister magazine in Hong Kong, because the market would bear it.

Although Ms. Brendle said that Elle's locally tailored editions were carefully prepared to cater to the tastes of a specific market, some readers of Elle here say the content is as flabby as its models are slim — 70 percent of the articles are translated from French and English versions of the magazine.

"I buy it to look at the advertisements," said Ma Ying, 29, a real estate agent. "Fashions change every few months, and I want to see them."

Distribution remains a challenge. Nearly half of Elle's readers are in Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou, China's largest cities. But the magazine is gradually spreading to 200 other cities, Mr. Luo said, including Lhasa, Tibet.

"We have eight subscribers in Tibet," Mr. Luo said proudly.

Like other properly licensed magazines in China, he added, Elle does not require a prepublication review from the authorities, who nonetheless carefully monitor its editorial content.

"If there's any problem," Mr. Luo said, "we'll hear from them."

He is careful to make sure that the sometimes scantily clad models in photographs do not come too close to what the authorities, or his readers, might consider pornographic.

He said that at this point he had never been censored.

Mr. Luo goes so far as to say that his magazine has been a force in women's taste in clothing in China's largest cities.

"Women dress so much better than they did a few years ago," he said. "I'd like to think we had something to do with that."

MERGE: *Britain Chalks Up a Record Year for Acquisitions in '95*

Continued from Page 9

pectations were based in large part on the widespread belief that 1989 had been a terrible mistake, at least in retrospect.

"A lot of deals in 1989 sprang from cheap money and the prospect of financial engineering, and a lot of the big deal-doers of that time have since come to grief," said Marcus Agius, vice chairman of Lazard Brothers. "Hopefully the quality of deals in the last 12 months has been much higher."

This would seem to be the case, and some analysts see strong commercial logic and sound financing techniques in the current boom. Low and falling interest rates and access to cheap financing have once again underpinned the urge to merge. But the amount of leverage — of debt taken on to accomplish the task — is far less this time around since more companies have been able to dip into their own rich cash hordes.

But the key difference is the rationale. The year 1995 was the year of the so-called strategic merger as banks, power companies and telecommunications firms snapped up rivals to create larger entities with greater economies of scale and efficiency. Absent were corporate grabs at totally unrelated companies, motivated by confidence of the quick riches to be gained by stripping out a few good assets and spurred by the belief that only the unimaginative seek to keep corporate leverage low.

In spite of those theoretically reassuring distinctions, some observers fear that this boom will also ultimately litter the landscape with its share of wreckage. "Most deals work out well for the sellers," said Stephen Waters, co-chief executive of Morgan Stanley in London. "A lot fewer work out well for the buyers."

Some studies have estimated that success rate as low as 35 out of 100. Roger Monson, equity strategist for Daiwa Europe, said that those odds were not so bad.

But even sound strategic are not enough to assure success in a business that M&A advisers themselves quietly concede should still carry a stern health warning. They note dangers lurking in every acquisition — from the possibility of over-paying, to the daunting task of melding together two different companies and cultures over time.

Others insist that the gains envisioned by most buyers are simply not worth the risk. They note that much of the current mergers boom owes its existence to nothing grander or more productive than a desire to boost profits by slashing costs. "For a banker the most exciting thing is to be able to put your hand over your heart and say that this deal that I have done adds value, that it will create higher revenues," said the head of M&A at a large European bank. "Frankly, there are not really many — if any — of those deals around now."

SONY: *With PC Foray, U.S. Electronics Unit Gets a Higher Profile*

Continued from Page 9

Mr. Yankowski, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology electrical engineer by training, said the rollout of the first Sony-brand personal computer will be part of a series of digital offerings.

The computer, using an Intel Corp. chip and Windows software from Microsoft Corp., will join the Magic Link personal digital assistant introduced in 1994; the Playstation video-game machine introduced last fall, and a range of digital video cameras and videocassette recorders just entering the market.

What all of these products have in common is the presence of a microprocessor inside. All translate human expression — whether music, video or data — into the ones and zeros of digital computer code. And all will be capable of being linked in simple networks.

Coupling a digital version of Sony's popular Handicam video camera with a personal computer, for example, will allow home users to perform the kind of real-time editing now only possible with professional equipment.

"Once you have a digital format established across your audiovisual products, they can easily talk back and forth to our computer and communications products," Mr. Yankowski said. "Worldwide, the audiovisual business is slowing down; we need to regenerate and add new technology and features to these products."

Although Sony has until now kept itself above the rough and tumble of the personal computer fray, the company has been a major producer of computer components for many years: a leading producer of monitors, the inventor of the 3.5-inch floppy disk and a co-inventor of the CD-ROM.

And it has made a few complete computers under other brand names, including laptops for Apple Computer Inc. and Dell Computer Corp.

So while other consumer electronics companies are also rapidly embracing digital technology, and some computer companies are branching into consumer appliances, analysts say Sony is particularly well-positioned to lead the convergence of these fields.

It has been quietly adding computer capabilities to its audiovisual products for years. The company understands the consumer marketplace far better than the established personal computer vendors.

Sony announced in November its agreement with Intel to develop personal computers and related products jointly for the consumer market.

"They'll be able to take this new relationship with Intel and graft in multimedia and audiovisual components that they've proven with millions of consumers," said Richard Dougherty, the director of the market research firm Envisioneering Group. "They have a long-range view that many of their computer competition can't afford."

Still, entering the personal computer business means accepting the razor-thin (and at times, nonexistent) profit margins that have left many of the major computer vendors awash in red ink. Although Sony brings a brand equity and an expertise in industrial design to the business that few other makers even aspire to, analysts say it will still have to compete on the lowest common denominator of the business: price.

"We believe they will bring out a fully loaded, multimedia PC for under $1,000," said Tim Bajarin, president of the consulting firm Creative Strategies, which is based in Cupertino, California. "For them to come in this late and try to capture any of the traditional PC market would be futile. They want the next 20 to 25 million homes that will buy PCs in the next five years."

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Oct. 13. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Canadian Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
250	Canada	8¾	12/01/05	111.45	7.8500

Danish Krone

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
8	Denmark	8	03/15/06	105.3500	7.5900
9	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.9200	8.2600
12	Denmark	7	08/15/97	103.1200	6.7900
16	Denmark	8	11/15/01	106.9700	7.4800
24	Denmark	9	11/15/00	110.9500	8.1100
28	Denmark	7	12/15/04	99.2900	7.0500
31	Denmark	8	05/15/03	106.0000	7.5500
42	Denmark	6	12/10/99	100.9500	5.9400
70	Denmark T-bills	zero	01/07/96	98.0163	94.4200
86	Denmark	7	11/10/24	89.1600	7.8500
101	Denmark	9	11/15/06	103.3800	8.7100
145	Denmark	zero	04/01/96	97.9515	8.2800
159	Denmark	6¼	02/10/97	101.7000	6.1500
175	Denmark Tbills	zero	01/02/96	99.3641	59.3100

Deutsche Mark

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Germany	6½	10/14/05	103.3220	6.2900
2	Germany	6⅝	05/12/05	105.8400	6.5000
3	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	103.6700	5.5500
5	Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.5100	6.1000
6	Germany	5⅝	05/15/00	104.1467	5.6400
10	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.4200	6.4600
11	Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	109.1700	6.7600
17	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	109.7500	6.8300
18	Germany	8	01/21/02	112.6367	7.1000
19	Germany	7	01/13/00	108.4100	6.4600
20	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.0433	7.2300
22	Germany	8¼	08/20/01	116.4300	7.5200
23	Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.0300	6.8200
25	Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	105.9000	6.0200
29	Germany	8	07/22/02	112.8325	7.0900
30	Germany	6⅛	05/20/97	103.5700	6.1600
32	Germany	8½	02/20/01	114.6150	7.4200
33	Germany	6⅞	01/20/98	105.3000	6.2900
34	Germany	8	09/22/97	106.9400	7.4800
35	Treuhand	6⅝	06/11/03	106.2100	6.4700
36	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	107.8800	6.6000
37	Treuhand	6⅜	07/09/03	104.6300	6.3300
38	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	93.1000	6.7100
39	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	105.9000	6.8500
40	Germany	9	10/20/00	116.40	7.7300
41	Germany	7	12/22/97	105.8820	6.6100
43	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.3000	5.0800
44	Treuhand	6⅜	05/13/04	104.8733	6.4400
48	Germany	8¾	01/20/97	104.8100	7.9900
49	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	105.0100	6.4300
50	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	106.6800	7.7300
51	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.9900	5.5300
52	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	116.1700	7.6400
53	Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.4400	6.2800
54	Germany	8	03/20/97	105.1500	7.6100
55	Germany	6½	02/20/97	103.0800	6.3100
56	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	100.9000	5.9500
57	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.9700	5.5300
58	Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	105.1800	6.0600
59	Germany	8¾	05/21/01	114.4200	7.3200
60	Germany	6	09/15/03	101.2888	5.9200
62	Treuhand	6¾	03/04/04	101.8700	6.1400
63	Germany	8½	09/20/96	103.3400	8.2300
64	Credit Local	5.15	12/04/00	99.0000	5.2000
66	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	107.0133	6.4200
68	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	108.1200	6.5900
72	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.2000	4.8900
73	Germany	6½	07/15/03	104.0600	6.2500
74	Germany	9	01/22/01	116.8340	7.7000
75	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	115	7.6100
77	Treuhand	7¾	12/02/02	109.3400	6.7500
78	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	105.6100	5.9200
83	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	105.6900	6.3900
85	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	111.3400	6.9600
87	Germany	6	06/20/16	92.0500	6.5200
88	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	108.9233	6.6600
89	Germany	8½	08/21/00	114.1700	7.4500
97	Germany	8⅜	03/20/96	100.9800	8.4200
98	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	104.6600	5.8500
99	Germany	7½	10/20/97	106.3100	7.0500
100	Germany	8⅜	05/22/00	114.9300	7.6100
102	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	107.1625	6.4200
104	Germany	6	02/20/98	104.1500	5.7600
107	Argentaria	5½	12/22/00	99.9650	5.5000
108	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	104.4800	5.8600
109	Germany	8½	04/22/96	101.3900	8.3800
111	BFCE	5⅛	12/27/00	96.8676	5.2900
114	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	103.1300	5.5800
118	Germany	7⅜	01/20/00	109.1775	6.6400
119	Austria	6½	01/10/24	94.1500	6.9000
125	Germany	8⅞	01/22/96	100.2700	8.8500
126	Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	103.0500	5.2260
127	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	104.0967	6.2400
138	Germany	7¾	02/21/00	110.8800	6.9900
139	Germany	6⅝	08/20/97	104.0600	6.1300
140	Germany	6⅝	03/20/98	104.3900	5.8700
144	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.9900	5.5300
152	Germany	6⅛	01/20/97	102.5100	5.9800
160	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.1900	5.8200
161	Germany	8	05/02/02	111.8200	7.1500
162	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.0400	4.9000
166	Portugal	zero	03/20/96	98.5700	6.5000
170	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.6100	5.4300
171	Germany	5¾	11/20/97	102.6100	5.1200
174	Germany	5½	05/20/97	102.4100	5.3700
177	Germany	6	03/20/97	102.7200	5.8400
182	World Bank	6⅛	09/27/02	102.4000	5.9800
187	KFW	5	12/21/01	97.4796	5.1300
194	EIB	6⅛	11/06/02	102.1800	5.9900
206	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	104.7100	6.0900
207	Germany	6⅝	08/14/98	105.3600	6.0500
216	Treuhand	5.82	12/14/00	102.4565	5.7400
217	Elec Power-Dev.	5⅝	09/28/00	102.2000	5.2500
222	Germany	6¾	05/02/03	104.4400	6.4600
236	World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	106.1500	6.7100

Dutch Guilder

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
14	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.7500	5.9700
45	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	105.3500	6.4100
65	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	107.1000	6.5400
69	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	106.3000	6.3500
71	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	106.9500	6.5500
92	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	107.9000	6.4900
93	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.9500	6.8800
105	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	112	6.9200
106	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	115.6300	7.7800
113	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	116½	7.5100
129	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	105.2500	6.1800
134	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	99.4000	5.7800
148	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	104.8500	6.2000
149	BNG	6	12/27/02	101.6000	5.9100
165	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	109.6000	6.8400
181	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	114.5500	7.4280
183	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	108.8500	6.6600
204	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	114.6500	7.2000
225	Austria	6¼	02/28/24	91.5000	6.8300
227	Netherlands	6⅜	12/15/97	104.7000	6.0900
242	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	116	7.1100
248	Netherlands	9¼	11/30/00	117.6000	7.8700

ECU

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
13	France OAT	6	04/25/04	94.1450	6.3700
61	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	100.0000	7.5000
80	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	98.0700	5.1000
94	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	102.7700	7.3000
110	France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	100.9500	6.6900
121	Italy	5⅝	07/31/98	99.9100	5.9400
122	UK T-note	5¾	01/21/97	100.1250	5.2400
142	France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	102.8100	6.9800
151	UK T-note	8	01/23/96	100.1250	7.9900
153	France OAT	10	02/26/01	116.2200	8.6000
163	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.3325	8.4600
167	Credit Foncier	8⅝	03/17/04	103.5000	8.0900
169	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	106.4600	7.7500
188	Italy	9¾	03/07/11	108.7500	8.5100
196	UK Tbills	zero	03/14/96	98.3302	8.3100
202	France OAT	8	04/25/03	106.3233	7.5200
214	Italy	6½	09/26/98	100.2500	6.4800
230	EIB	zero	03/20/96	98.2452	8.1000

French Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
82	France OAT	8½	11/25/02	112.1000	7.5800
91	France OAT SP	zero	10/25/19	16¼	7.9200
96	France BTAN	4¾	04/12/99	97.6600	4.8600
131	Great Belt A/s	zero	03/10/07	90.0000	0.9400
136	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	106.0700	7.0700
158	France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	104.4500	6.9400
176	France OAT	7¾	10/25/05	107.8400	7.1900
186	France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	12.20	8.0000
197	France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	101.2900	6.6600
200	France OAT	8½	10/25/08	114.7100	7.4100
219	France BTAN	7	11/12/99	104.5200	6.7000
231	France BTAN	8	05/12/98	105.9300	7.5500
241	France OAT	8½	04/25/23	112.8000	7.5400
246	France BTAN	5¾	11/12/98	100.9700	5.6900
247	France B.T.F.	zero	03/21/96	98.2467	7.9900

Italian Lira

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
233	Italy	9½	12/01/99	97.8000	9.7100
240	Italy	10½	09/01/05	99.1900	10.5900

Japanese Yen

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
95	CCCI	2.10	12/04/00	98.4433	2.1300

[Untitled section]

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
137	Colombia	3	12/22/00	101.0058	2.9700
208	Italy	3½	06/20/01	104.8750	3.3400
209	Yokohama Fin	1.7687	12/31/99	100.0000	1.7700
220	Argentina	3¼	06/22/97	99.4048	3.2700
244	World Bank	5¼	09/20/02	116⅛	4.5200

Portuguese Escudo

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
115	Portugal	10.937	02/01/98	101.8500	10.7400
133	Portugal	16	06/23/96	103.2000	15.5000

Spanish Peseta

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
103	Spain	10	02/28/05	101.4830	9.8500
130	Spain	10.15	01/31/06	102.2010	9.9300
156	Spain	7.40	07/30/99	94.6660	7.8200
172	Spain	11.45	08/30/98	105.1660	10.8900
185	Spain	10.10	02/28/01	101.2850	9.9700
189	Spain	12¼	03/25/02	109.8380	11.1500
212	Andalucia	10.90	12/14/05	100.6788	10.8380
234	Spain	8	05/30/04	90.7300	8.8200
249	Spain	11.30	01/15/02	107.5140	10.5100

Swedish Krona

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
178	Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	109.8600	9.4100
191	Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	107.1900	9.6000
213	Sweden	6	02/09/05	84.4500	7.1800
239	Sweden	11	01/21/99	105.9147	10.3900

Swiss Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
218	Cargill Fin'l Svc	zero	03/20/96	98.9983	4.5300
243	FEK	zero	03/20/96	98.9983	4.5300

U.S. Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
4	Brazil Cap S.L.	4	04/15/14	59.8900	6.6800
7	Argentina FRN	6 9/16	03/29/05	71.2500	9.5600
15	Brazil L	6 9/16	04/15/06	68.3750	9.9600
21	Brazil 950.0		01/01/01	89.1000	112.2000
26	Argentina par L	5	03/31/23	56.3750	8.8700
27	Venezuela	6 9/16	12/18/07	54.5000	12.0413
46	Venezuela A	6¼	03/31/20	56.5000	11.9500
47	Brazil par ZI	4¼	04/15/24	51.9467	8.1800
67	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
76	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	64.2500	9.7300
79	Brazil S.ZI	6 9/16	04/15/24	61.2500	11.1200
81	Argentina L	6 9/16	03/31/23	65.0000	10.1000
84	Brazil S.L	6⅛	04/15/12	57.0000	12.0600
90	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	61.2386	6.1200
112	Dresdner Fin.	5½	12/21/99	99.7500	5.5100
116	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	33.7088	8.9000
117	Mexico B	6.7656	12/31/19	71.3750	9.4800
120	Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	75.3750	9.1200
123	Brazil S.L.	6⅞	04/15/09	61.3750	11.2000
124	Venezuela B	6¾	03/31/20	56.5000	11.9500
128	Mexico D	6.5469	12/28/19	71.3750	9.1700
132	TMCC	5½	12/14/98	100.3750	5.4800
135	Strategic Money	5.793	01/22/97	100.0961	5.7900
141	Mexico		11/27/96	101.6049	
143	WestLB Fin	5⅝	12/14/98	100.6250	5.5900
146	Cadbury Schw	6¼	10/04/99	101.3750	6.1700
147	Canada	6⅝	07/21/05	102.3750	6.2300
150	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	76.5000	9.4800
154	World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	105.2500	6.7700
155	Kuraray	2⅝	12/21/99	87.7500	2.9900
157	Mexico A	6.7656	12/31/19	71.3750	9.4800
164	Bulgaria	6¾	07/28/11	45.5119	14.8300
168	BadWuert L Fin	6½	08/10/05	102.6250	6.3300
173	Argentina	6 9/16	03/29/05	69.5620	9.7900
179	Brazil	4	04/15/14	56.7500	8.1500
180	World Bank	6⅝	07/21/05	103.2500	6.1700
184	Sweden	5¾	02/08/01	99.4600	5.7800
190	Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	86.0000	9.7400
192	Argentina	3 5/16	04/01/01	97.3000	3.4044
193	Ontario	5⅞	08/17/99	99.8000	5.8900
195	MBL Intl Fin	3	11/30/02	115¾	2.5900
198	Ecuador	6 9/16	02/28/25	50.1476	13.5800
199	Ford Credit	zero	02/22/96	99.0953	5.5000
201	Walmart Stores	6⅛	11/21/00	101.1250	6.0600
203	Canada	6½	05/30/00	103.5000	6.2800
205	Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	47.0900	5.8400
210	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	48.3750	12.9200
211	Bulgaria	6¾	07/28/24	52.0000	12.9800
215	Canada	6½	07/07/97	101.5000	6.4000
221	TMCC	6⅛	10/11/00	101.6250	6.0300
223	Inl Fin B.V	5¾	12/20/00	99.6250	5.7700
224	Italy	9⅝	03/01/99	110¾	8.6900
226	Italy	5 9/16	06/29/98	100.0400	5.9400
228	Finland	6¾	11/24/97	102.3750	6.5900
229	World Bank	5¼	09/16/03	96.6250	5.4300
232	Shibusawa	2⅝	12/21/99	87.7000	2.9900
235	KFW Intl Fin	8¼	11/30/04	114½	7.2300
237	Ansett Aircraft	5.925	06/24/01	100.0000	5.9300
238	Ecuador par	3	02/28/25	35.1250	8.5400
245	World Bank	8⅜	10/01/99	109.5000	7.6500

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	5,117.12	5,097.97	+0.38 %
DJ Util.	225.40	223.45	+0.87 %
DJ Trans.	1,981.00	1,954.93	+1.33 %
S & P 100	585.92	584.37	+0.27 %
S & P 500	615.93	611.95	+0.65 %
S & P Ind	721.19	718.44	+0.38 %
NYSE Cp	329.51	326.35	+0.97 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,689.30	3,658.30	+0.85 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	19,868.15	19,744.42	+0.63 %
Germany			
DAX	2,253.88	2,280.43	—1.16 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,073.39	9,932.20	+1.42 %
World			
MSCIP	732.82	726.40	%

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Dec 29	Dec 22
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Prime rate	8½	8¾
Federal funds rate	5¾	5½
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.43
3-month interbank	0.53	0.47
Germany		
Lombard	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.80	3.80
3-month interbank	3.85	3.92
Britain		
Bank base rate	6½	6½
Call money	n.a.	6⅝
3-month interbank	6½	6½

Gold	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	386.70	387.20	+0.04 %

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 1	Jan. 6	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.39	6.40	8.39	6.39
U.S. $, medm term	5.90	5.94	8.19	5.89
U.S. $, short term	5.53	5.61	7.90	5.49
Pounds sterling	7.40	7.43	9.40	7.36
French francs	6.42	6.44	8.18	6.42
Italian lire	10.53	10.53	12.02	10.53
Danish kroner	6.14	6.37	8.51	6.14
Swedish kronor	8.61	8.54	10.37	8.54
ECUs, long term	7.11	7.11	8.82	7.11
ECUs, medm term	6.26	6.29	8.46	6.26
Can. $	7.16	7.19	9.94	7.11
Aus. $	8.21	8.12	10.40	8.08
N.Z. $	7.57	7.50	9.42	6.99
Yen	2.30	2.30	4.31	1.94

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales Dec. 28

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Num	Euroclear $	Euroclear Num
Straights	143.9	43.1	188.9	1,389.1
Convert.	—	—	—	20.7
FRNs	119.0	219.2	15.0	138.1
ECP	3,287.6	3,923.3	4,260.2	4,025.0
Total	3,550.5	4,185.6	4,464.1	5,572.9

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Num	Euroclear $	Euroclear Num
Straights	9,538.5	10,396.9	27,738.6	14,785.9
Convert.	345.0	347.4	1,108.3	921.3
FRNs	5,977.1	2,187.8	27,406.8	4,794.6
ECP	8,490.0	8,401.9	7,078.6	15,482.7
Total	24,350.6	21,333.9	63,552.3	35,984.5

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates Dec. 29

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5½	5⅝	5½
Deutsche mark	3⅞	3¾	3⅝
Pound sterling	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
French franc	4⅝	5	5
ECU	5⅝	5½	5⅜
Yen	½	⅝	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

Americans Pour Across Narrow, Swaying Span Into a Quiet Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ORASJE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Hundreds of American soldiers in 75 vehicles crossed the Sava River on Monday, the second day of the massive U.S. ground deployment into Bosnia-Herzegovina.

They were joining the 436 soldiers who crossed the bridge spanning the Sava from Zupanja, Croatia, to this small northeastern Bosnian town Sunday, the first day that U.S. forces moved into the region.

The pontoon bridge is the narrow, swaying passageway that will carry most of the 20,000 troops in the American contingent of the NATO peacekeeping force into the country.

The northern industrial town of Tuzla will be the Americans' main base in war-torn Bosnia. Several dozen vehicles rumbled into the base Monday from overnight positions on the road south from Orasje.

Rain, snow, flooding and thick mud slowed construction of the bridge, and engineers struggled again Monday with river banks soggy from rain and thaw. Trucks dumped gravel on the banks to reinforce them.

But officials said the bridge was not in danger.

"The bridge is holding up well," said Lieutenant Commander Jim McPherson of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Ninety minutes after the final pontoon had been muscled into place Sunday, the first vehicle edged at 5 miles an hour past a new sign that read: "Welcome to Bosnia. Courtesy, Commander Task Force Eagle. Over the Sava, Sir!"

The first U.S. ground troops to cross into Bosnia were elements of the 1st Cavalry Brigade of the 1st Armored Division, riding 148 armored vehicles, Jeep-style Humvee trucks and 70-ton Abram tanks.

In Tuzla, Major Garrie Dornan said that the troops moving directly out into the country would be "doing reconnaissance and setting up bases east and west of route Arizona," the main road north of Tuzla.

The U.S. force took its first casualty Saturday when Specialist Martin Begosh was wounded by a mine on a side road in the area. Mine detection and removal would be a "major part of the work" the Americans would be doing, Major Dornan said.

The three warring factions — Serbs, Croats and Moslems — have so far respected the Dayton, Ohio, peace accord. But a U.S. spokesman said the Americans would be ready for anything.

Traffic over the Sava — on the biggest operational bridge the U.S. Army has built in Europe since World War II — was eased a bit Monday to avoid creating a New Year's Day traffic jam on the Bosnian side.

The U.S. spokesman at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Major Tom Moyer, said: "We don't have the command and control structure to get them moving out on the other side."

That had to be put in place first, he said at a news briefing in Sarajevo. "Otherwise all we'll get is one vast parking lot."

The army said an island in the river that acts as a pillar of the bridge would have to be repaired with yet more gravel — on top of the $1 million worth used already.

The island, which caused trouble during the original construction work, has turned into a quagmire. An army spokesman said a plastic grid would be laid down before more gravel was poured over it.

In Orasje on the Bosnian side, meanwhile, another army spokesman, Colonel Michael Perini, bristled at the suggestion that anything might be going wrong.

"I am unaware of any problems of traffic flow or getting them to their destination," he said. "The roads are clear, and I don't anticipate any problems.

"The entire operation from the day we got here till now has been going according to plan and we are going to do everything we can to make sure that our equipment and our people come across in a timely manner."

As the Americans marched into Bosnia, the former Yugoslavia celebrated its first peaceful New Year since war broke out in 1992. The only gunfire to heard came from soldiers celebrating the holiday by shooting into the air.

At the U.S. Army's command tent near Zupanja, two men appeared with a bottle of plum brandy to share with the GIs. "It's good medicine, it will cure anything," said one of them, Mato Djurdjov.

He said the brandy was "not for generals, for normal soldiers," but the GIs said they couldn't drink it because they were on duty.

As part of the peace plan, NATO forces have already secured the withdrawal of Muslim and Serbian troops from key flashpoints in and around the divided capital of Sarajevo.

By the end of January, troops on all sides have to move back from the front-lines, creating zones of separation in a process that NATO hopes will allow peace to take firm hold before its mission ends in just under a year.

(AFP, AP, Reuters, NYT, WP)

Leaderless And Split, Italy Takes EU Helm

Reuters

ROME — Italy took over the six-month European Union presidency Monday, with a nonelected prime minister who has handed in his resignation and a Parliament divided over how to govern the country.

President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, in a traditional end-of-year message in which he urged the political governing class to put aside party feuding, said Sunday that Italy offered Europe "humanizing" values of culture, art and fraternity.

Prime Minister Lamberto Dini is waiting for Parliament to decide his future, but few commentators believe the EU presidency will suffer.

Mr. Dini, who completed his own limited agenda just before Christmas with the passing of the 1996 budget, handed in his resignation last week, as expected, but Mr. Scalfaro rejected it and told him to face Parliament.

Parliament is due to debate in the next 10 days whether to form a long-lasting cross-party government, probably led by Mr. Dini, to thrash out electoral and constitutional reform or to move to an early general election.

The initial signs are that Mr. Dini, who remains in office with full powers, will be back. He remains the leading candidate to head whatever government emerges.

"I think I've still got a stretch of the road ahead of me," Mr. Dini said last week.

Former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who has been demanding a general election, said last week that he would back the creation of such a long-lasting multiparty government, angering his allies on the far-right.

Critics say that Mr. Berlusconi, whose trial on bribery charges is to start Jan. 17, fears going to the polls.

Mr. Berlusconi and Massimo D'Alema, leader of the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communist Party, said Saturday that they would try to agree to a program for change before considering the option of an early election.

Mr. Scalfaro said Sunday, in a clear sign that he was against calling an early general election, that Italy's politicians needed to "know how to rise above politics."

"January 1, 1998, marks the 50th anniversary of our current constitution," he said. "It would be a great thing if that date marked the fruition of constitutional reforms that I spoke about in my inaugural address of over three years ago."

The politicians were split over the address, with many optimistic that elections would be avoided in favor of a government of national unity.



Peter Andrews/Reuters

NATO FIELD DAY — Brigadier General John Sylvester of the United States, right, refereeing a football game Monday involving British and American officers and soldiers at Kiseljak, Bosnia. The officers won, 24-0.

BOSNIA: *Political Delays*

Continued from Page 1

federation with the Muslims and join Croatia.

The beleaguered Muslims would be left in the middle, and the very thing that the U.S. government said it wanted to prevent in Bosnia, the redrawing of international borders and the creation of a purely Muslim mini-state in the heart of Europe, would occur.

An aide to Mr. Bildt defended his chief, saying he had only decided to take the job several weeks ago. "We are setting up the structure now," he said.

Western sources said Mr. Bildt had originally planned to conclude a holiday vacation and return to Sarajevo on Jan. 8, but that pressure, particularly from the United States, forced him to move the date to Wednesday.

The NATO military operation has largely met with early success, most notably in getting the factions to withdraw from 40 specific areas around Sarajevo before the deadline last Wednesday. Two days later, the first deadline in the civilian part of the deal came due. It mandated the creation of a joint commission of Muslims, Croats and Serbs to study how to resume nationwide operations of telephone, electric, water, gas and postal companies-institutions that could begin to tie Bosnia together again. As of the weekend, nobody had been appointed to the commission.

Diplomats say the reasons for the slow pace of political change in Bosnia vary from diplomatic wrangling between France and the United States over appointments in the bureaucratic hierarchy to an easygoing culture shared by international bureaucrats secure in their jobs.

An example of diplomatic quarreling has been the experience of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The organization has three major responsibilities in Bosnia: organizing elections within six to nine months, participating in human-rights monitoring and facilitating arms control talks among Serbian-led Yugoslavia, Croatia and the factions in Bosnia. An organization source said France held up the appointment of Robert Frowick, head of the body's Bosnia mission, by almost a month because Mr. Frowick is an American and France wanted the top post.

A Purple Heart In Balkans

New York Times Service

TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The first American soldier wounded in the Bosnia peace mission is in good spirits after receiving the Purple Heart medal and word that he would be flown back soon to his base in Germany, military officials said.

Specialist Martin John Begosh was in good condition at a field hospital in Zupanja, Croatia, with injuries to his right leg and foot.

Wounded when his vehicle hit a land mine, he was visited Sunday by Major General William L. Nash, commander of the American forces in Bosnia, who awarded him the Purple Heart as the two talked about football, a military spokesman said.

"I don't think the injuries were as serious as were first expected," said the spokesman, Major Vic Warzinski.

The Purple Heart is awarded to servicemen who are wounded or killed in action.

Specialist Begosh, of the 709th Military Police battalion, was driving the first of a convoy of four Humvees off the main route from the Sava River south to Tuzla, headquarters of the U.S. sector in Bosnia, when the vehicle struck an antitank mine.

Settlement Ends Harriman Lawsuits

By Sharon Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ambassador Pamela C. Harriman and the heirs of her husband, W. Averell Harriman, have agreed to settle an acrimonious 15-month-old legal battle in which the heirs accused Mrs. Harriman of squandering as much as $41 million of the family fortune through bad investments and self-dealing.

Terms of the settlement were not disclosed, but they resolve lawsuits brought in New York and Virginia by Mr. Harriman's children and grandchildren against his widow and her advisers.

Mrs. Harriman, now U.S. ambassador to France, became the principal beneficiary and trustee of one of America's great fortunes, the bulk of a $100 million legacy of the Harriman railroad dynasty, when her husband, a former governor of New York, died in 1986.

Much of the money that was handled by Mrs. Harriman and two other trustees — the Washington lawyers Clark M. Clifford and Paul C. Warnke — was held in trust for Mr. Harriman's children by his first wife, Kitty Harriman. Averell and Pamela Harriman, who married when he was 79 and she was 51, had no children of their own.

A brief statement from one of Mrs. Harriman's New York lawyers said the parties had "satisfactorily resolved all the pending litigation between them through a mutual and reciprocal redistribution of family assets."

Although the statement did not say how much money would be redistributed, it did say that it would "correct inequities resulting from losses incurred on certain investments made on the recommendation of professional advisers selected by Governor Harriman before his death."

Charles Ames, an attorney who represents the Harriman heirs and is married to a Harriman granddaughter, said his clients were "hopeful that, with Mrs. Harriman's support and assistance, we will soon achieve a satisfactory resolution with the parties responsible for the family's loss."

That statement is not good news for the advisers, who include Mr. Clifford and Mr. Warnke, as well as the New York lawyer Edmund J. Burns and the investment adviser William Rich III. Before he died, Mr. Harriman personally chose them to administer his estate and invest his money. All have denied any wrongdoing.

Mrs. Harriman has said that she relied totally on the advice of her counselors. The heirs have contended that she must have known of the disastrous results of that advice, including a loss of more than $20 million in a New Jersey resort.

COLONY: *Softer Tones*

Continued from Page 1

echoing widespread concern about the changes China may have in store come 1997.

But Britain's response has, with few exceptions, not gone much further than rhetoric. China is now in charge.

Three and a half years ago, when Mr. Patten arrived and embarked on a path that risked confrontation with Beijing on reform for the colony, Britain was eager to safeguard its record for the history books. It sought to introduce more democracy while there was still time.

Mr. Patten's reforms were eventually enacted after a long dispute with China.

But they will most likely be overturned by a leadership in Beijing that has recently shown it is far less sensitive to international criticism than when Mr. Patten arrived.

With little leverage on Beijing and a common interest in working to calm the 1 million in Hong Kong who can leave if they fear what lies ahead, Mr. Rifkind is unlikely to do anything but cooperate with Mr. Lu and his other hosts in Beijing next week.

OLIVES: *Poor Spanish Crop Raises Oil Prices for the Consumer*

Continued from Page 1

dusty, rusting Land Rovers that are 15 to 20 years old, towing small, crude trailers. But the image of a donkey is not far off for an industry whose technology has changed little.

For thousands of years, olives have been harvested by beating the branches with poles. Only recently has new equipment been introduced — hydraulic tractor arms that grip a limb and shake the tree violently to make the fruit drop. Few farmers can afford such machinery.

Modern irrigation hardly exists. Farmers hook narrow plastic tubes to buckets of water, stick the other, sharpened end into the bark of an olive limb, and hope that this drop-by-drop transfusion will help.

Over the last few years, cooperatives have invested millions of dollars in new plants that press the olives. They have begun marketing efforts to increase the visibility of Spanish oil in worldwide markets. But with the drought, it has been one step forward and another back. Now they find themselves deep in debt — a drag, for the present, on the Spanish economy.

"Spain clearly combines aspects of a developed society and aspects of a relatively undeveloped society," said José Luis Alzola, an economist at Salomon Brothers Inc. in London.

But while the country's problems seldom reverberate beyond the Iberian Peninsula, its olive troubles are certain to.

Since the early 1980s, olive consumption in the United States has risen fourfold, to almost 130,000 tons in 1994 from 30,000 tons in 1983. Many consumers found olive oil more flavorful than corn oil — this while the popularity of Italian, Greek and other Mediterranean cuisines heavy in olive oil has grown greatly.

The oil also got a lift from concern about fat and cholesterol, since its fat is a type often associated with a lower risk of heart disease.

But its price has always made it economically vulnerable. In Spain, the cost of producing olive oil is five times the cost of producing sunflower oil. On the grocery shelf, the price of olive oil is often three times the price of vegetable oil.

A year ago, Mr. Sullivan of the olive-oil trade group said, extra-virgin oil was selling for as little as $2.99 a half-liter.

Now it is approximately $4.59. This has put a dent in consumption, he says, even before any 1996 price increases. In the last six months, grocery purchases have fallen 14 percent, and in the last 12 weeks, they are down 22 percent from the comparable period a year before.

The biggest worry for farmers here is that prices will rise so high that consumers will permanently switch away from olive oil. In part, they are Pcushioned by big subsidies from the European Union, but if there is scant demand for their oil and their trees wither, there is little other work in this region for them.

PRINCE: *Fahd Gives Up Power*

Continued from Page 1

both Iraq and Iran, the crown prince is most likely to assert those as pillars of Saudi policy.

In the last three years, King Fahd initiated several changes in government designed to introduce new figures in some 250 top positions of administration and education.

In 1992, the changes reached the royal family circle when the king said rulers in the future should be chosen from among the ranks of the sons and grandsons of King Abdelaziz ibn Saud, opening the door for new figures among the younger generation of princes who are grandsons of the kingdom's founder. But even then, Saudi officials said the succession in the immediate future would be by seniority, making Crown Prince Abdullah, followed by Prince Sultan, heirs to the throne.

Crown Prince Abdullah's stewardship will be challenged by a persistent deficit in the Saudi budget that has resulted from a large drop in oil prices over the past decade not met by budgetary austerity measures. (Page 9.)

Government spending increased dramatically in the Gulf War, which cost the Saudi economy somewhere around $100 billion. The result is that Saudi Arabia's expenditures are outweighing its income, pushing it to borrow. The country's financial reserves, once ranked at $100 billion, are all but spent.

SOCIETE DE PROMOTION DU LAC DE TUNIS

INTERNATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PRESELECTION DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF THE SHORES OF THE NORTH LAKE OF TUNIS

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS OF THE NORTH-EAST ZONE (FIRST PHASE)

1) As part of the development project of the shores of the North Lake of Tunis, the "Société de Promotion du Lac de Tunis" plans to start the infrastructure works of the first phase, related to the North East area of the project which covers a surface of approximately 300 hectares (740 acres) out of a total of 500 (1240 acres) for the North East area. For this purpose, the "Société de Promotion du Lac de Tunis" proceeds to a preselection of a general contractor or groupings of contractors in order to carry out within an approximate 30 month deadline a whole set of infrastructure works of a Roads network (about 750.000 sqm); a Sewage network (about 30 km long); a Rain-water collection network (about 35 km long); a Drinking water distribution network (about 25 km long); a Power distribution network with average tension (about 40 km long), with low tension (about 65 km long); a Street lighting network (about 3500 lighting devices); a Natural gas distribution network (about 30 km long); a Multitubes Telecommunication network (about 200 km long); a Landscaping.

2) The applicants can receive, free of charge, the papers listing the pre-selection requirements starting from January 8, 1996, from the following address:
Société de Promotion du Lac de Tunis
Rone Express Tunis - La Marsa, B.P. 36 - 1080 Tunis Cedex
Fax No 760.922 and Phone No 760.618

3) The application files should be submitted in duplicate, in accordance with the "Conditions de Présélection" paper and sent by mail under a closed cover and be registered. They should arrive on March 8, 1996, at the latest, limit date, and be addressed to:
Monsieur le Directeur Général
Société de Promotion du Lac de Tunis, Tunis El Bouhaira
B.P. 36 - 1080 Tunis Cedex

For any additional information, please refer to the head office of the company, in writing, at its headquarters address as given above.

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Herald Tribune

SPORTS



Mike Clarke/Agence-France Presse

NEW LEAF ON THE OLD WALL — Chinese of all ages walking along the Great Wall on Monday to publicize the launch of a campaign by the Beijing government to promote national health.

Treasure of Bygone Hockey Era

New York Times Service

Vantage Point / **JOE LAPOINTE**

A GREAT Canadian hockey reporter is miffed with me, justifiably. I still have his treasured videotape of singular hockey history, the game between the Montreal Canadiens and Central Red Army of the Soviet Union at the Forum on Dec. 31, 1975.

"People still talk of this game," said Jacques Lemaire, the New Jersey Devils coach, who played in it. "A lot of people say it was the nicest game they have ever seen."

Will you return my tape? my friend sometimes asks. Yes, soon. I always assure him. But it's New Year's again. The Forum is about to close. People are nostalgic. Just one more viewing, please.

For this match between great clubs came at the cusp of two eras. It had national and tribal trappings. Red Army represented the military of the Russian-based "evil empire."

The Canadiens were still the Flying Frenchmen, with stars named Lemaire, Yvan Cournoyer, Guy Lafleur, Serge Savard and Guy Lapointe. To many the game symbolized Canada versus Russia, free north America versus Communist Europe, Us against Them.

Later, on the same tour, Red Army was mugged in Philadelphia by the Flyers, the Broad Street Bullies, then hockey's hooligan kings. The game in Philadelphia was the low point of this tour and that era; the game in Montreal was the peak of the tour and a peek at both the immediate and long-range future of the National Hockey League.

Larry Robinson, now the coach of the Los Angeles Kings, remembers the pregame anxiety, the pacing in the Forum locker room.

"The worst part was standing for the anthem," he said. "The whole building was singing. That's what got you the most. I was just a young kid."

It is jarring to see, on tape, the changes over two decades. The boards and ice surface are creamy white and free of advertising; most Canadiens wear no helmets; their heads display the long hairstyles of the time. When there are whistles and faceoffs, only an organ plays; there are no blasts of annoying, recorded rock.

Some players sing as "O Canada!" is belted out by Roger Doucet, now dead. The English play-by-play is announced in the Maritime lilt of Danny Gallivan, also gone now. His voice rises and falls on the roar of the crowd as if riding the waves of the ocean.

"A dire dearth of whistles here in the second period," Gallivan sings, as the teams race from end to end and coaches send fresh lines over the boards.

The Canadiens rush to an early 2-0 lead, as the Soviets seem befuddled by the roaring fans or by an ice surface more narrow than the ones of Europe. But a shift in momentum comes midway through the first period with the first Army shot on goal, by Valery Kharlamov, an extraordinary left wing, who draws three defenders toward him and whips a low wrist shot that Ken Dryden barely stops.

THE SIX Canadiens on ice — Dryden, Lafleur, Bob Gainey, Savard, Lapointe and Lemaire — would eventually become Hall of Famers. And Kharlamov has left them a calling card. They are vulnerable; he will be back.

In the second period, Kharlamov's linemate, Boris Mikhailov, cuts the Montreal lead to 2-1 with a wrist shot.

After Cournoyer's power-play goal puts Montreal up by 3-1, the Soviets seem to retreat. When they turn back and pass the puck six times in their defensive zone, the Forum fans jeer. To North American eyes, this suggests surrender. Suddenly, the fans gasp as this maneuver builds to a lightning strike up the middle.

Kharlamov finishes by streaking behind the defense and flipping a backhander behind Dryden. It's 3-2 now, and goalie Vladislav Tretiak is stopping everything. Later, in the third period, these patient Soviets pull even at 3-3, and the score ends in a tie.

And what of all those players now? Tretiak is a part-time goalie coach for the Chicago Blackhawks. The great Kharlamov died in a car crash in the 1980s; his son is a minor-league prospect for the Washington Capitals. So many of the next generation of Russian stars are in the NHL now, and so many of those Canadien players from 20 years ago are coaching rivals in the league.

Besides Lemaire and Robinson, Mario Tremblay is coaching Montreal; Gainey is in charge in Dallas. Two others, Savard and Doug Risebrough, were general managers until recently. And Bowman is still running a top team: Detroit. On his first unit, he plays five Russians.

When this game was played, even Americans were rare in the NHL, and the World Hockey Association was introducing Europeans to North American professional ranks.

Less then two weeks after the Montreal game, the Red Army team visited the Spectrum, losing 4-1 to the Flyers. After several intimidating hits, the Soviets left the ice briefly in protest. The Flyers didn't know it then, but this game would symbolize the end of their thuggish reign of two Stanley Cups. Five months later, Bowman's Canadiens would take their first of four consecutive championships.

But five months earlier, on New Year's Eve, the Canadiens could only reflect on their standoff with the Red Army. On the videotape, after the game, Peter Mahovlich, in a voice choked with emotion, tells the Canadian television audience, "On behalf of the Montreal Canadiens, I'd like to apologize that we didn't win."

"The way they play," he said of the Soviets, "it brings back memories of the way we used to play on the pond. I love to play that way." Those words were his memories then; this tape holds our memories now. When I see my old acquaintance at the world junior tournament this week in Boston, I'll assure him that his videotape is in the mail, any year now.

With Victory, Liverpool Puts Heat on Leader

Reuters

LONDON — Liverpool, down 2-0 to Nottingham Forest after 18 minutes, stormed back to win its Premier League clash Monday, 4-2, with two goals from the striker Robbie Fowler. The victory carried Liverpool into third place, with-

SOCCER ROUNDUP

in seven points of Newcastle, the leader, which plays Arsenal on Tuesday.

It was a splendid day for Merseyside with Everton winning, 3-2, at unpredictable Wimbledon thanks to two goals from Duncan Ferguson, his first in the Premier League since his release from prison in late November.

In Manchester City, West Ham, beset by injuries, gave a debut to Neil Finn, a goalkeeper who was 17 last week and the youngest player in the league's history. Finn was beaten after 21 minutes by Niall Quinn and although Iain Dowie equalized with 15 minutes to go, Quinn got the winner three minutes later.

At Anfield, Steve Stone shot Nottingham Forest into a 13th-minute lead and Ian Woan made it 2-0 five minutes later as Forest swarmed forward.

But Fowler pulled Liverpool back to 2-2 with two fine headers in the 31st and 41st minutes, both from crosses from a fellow striker, Stan Collymore, playing against his old club. The Forest's misery was complete when Colin Cooper turned a cross from the left into his own net four minutes from the end of the game.

There was more disappointment for bottom-ranked Bolton, which went down, 4-2, to Sheffield Wednesday. Darko Kovacevic, a Serb making only his second start in England, paved the way with the first two goals.

Coventry, 2-1 winners at Bolton two days ago, was held 1-1 at home by a fellow struggler, Southampton. Neil Hean-ey put the visitors ahead in the 64th minute, but Coventry salvaged a point with a brilliant goal by Noel Whelan. Whelan, signed from Leeds four weeks ago, surged past six defenders before prodding in his third goal in four games since his move.

Texas Back Fakes Play, Then Goes on the Run

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Ron Weaver loved playing college football, and four years of it weren't enough. So he took on a new identity, enrolled in a California junior college and played some more.

When his skills attracted the attention of several major colleges, the cornerback known as Ron McKelvey picked the University of Texas and played this season for the Longhorns. Until it all came crashing down and he skipped town on the eve of the Sugar Bowl, the 30-year-old college kid was having a blast.

That was the story told by a woman claiming to be Weaver's half sister. Bonita Money denied reports Weaver concocted the scam to write a book, and maintained he did what he did for the love of the game.

"He's passionate about football," Money said. "He did this because he loves football and wanted a second chance to play."

"To go through what he went through, taking classes for three years that he'd already taken, he had to really love football."

Weaver enrolled at Texas in August under the name Joel Ron McKelvey. Texas officials said he was a highly recruited player after two standout seasons at Los Angeles Pierce Community College. Among the schools bidding for his services were Texas A&M, Brigham Young and San Diego State.

On Saturday, after The Californian newspaper in Salinas, reported the alleged scam, Weaver packed his bags and left New Orleans without notifying the team.

Money said he didn't flee to escape the authorities, but because he needs time to collect his thoughts.

"It's not like he's a fugitive," she said. "He's not on the run because he thinks police are after him. He just didn't want to deal with the coaches."

Money read a statement from her brother, in which he apologized to Texas players and coaches for any trouble he has caused them. She expects Weaver to make his own statement soon.

She would not say where her brother went after leaving the hotel.

"He definitely understands the severity of the situation," she said.

Texas had used Weaver only sparingly during a regular season in which the Longhorns went 10-1-1.

The 5-foot-11-inch (1.9-meter) 190-pound (86-kilogram) junior kinesiology major had only four tackles all season and was listed second on the depth chart at left cornerback.

The player denied being an impostor when contacted by The Associated Press late Friday night. He said he has identification to prove who he is, but declined to meet with a reporter and show it.

"I am not writing no book," said the man. "I have a hard enough time in English class."

John Bianco, the school's associate sports information director, said information gathered by school officials suggested the alleged impostor had a criminal past. He did not give details.

Texas officials turned over their findings to the FBI in New Orleans on Saturday night.

Money, 33, said her brother had no intentions of writing a book when he enrolled at Texas. But, combined with her fledgling career as a movie producer, she said it may be a hard opportunity for them to pass up.

"For somebody to do that takes a lot of guts," she said. "It's not your average story."

■ Hokies Upset Longhorns

Virginia Tech, a Sugar Bowl participant by default, blitzed Texas into submission Sunday night.

Tech, which got the bowl berth when Miami was dropped because of NCAA sanctions, took over in the second half by unleashing an array of blitzes on the Texas quarterback, James Brown. They sacked him five times, forced three interceptions and used two long touchdowns by Bryan Still to earn a 28-10 victory. It was the 10th straight victory for No. 13 Virginia Tech (10-2).

No. 9 Texas led 10-7 at halftime. But the Hokies were in complete control throughout the second half. The momentum changed when Still returned a punt 60 yards with 2:34 left in the first half, and in the second half it was more of the same. With Virginia Tech leading 14-10 late in the third period, he caught a 54-yard touchdown pass from Jim Druckenmiller, and the Hokies were never threatened thereafter.

Senators Leave Their Unhappy Home

The Associated Press

In their final game at the Civic Centre, a converted junior rink in downtown Ottawa, the Senators lost 3-0, to the Tampa Bay Lightning.

NHL ROUNDUP

Their next home game on Jan. 17 against Montreal will be played in the new 18,500-seat Palladium.

Asked about the building's appeal, Alexandre Daigle, of the Senators, said: "Zero."

The fans seemed to agree. Only 8,522 of them showed up for the game.

"I have some good memories and not so good memories from this building," said Alexei Yashin, who returned to Ottawa's lineup for the first time after ending his season-long holdout Saturday. "This is where I started my career and had some success, but there were a lot of losses for the team."

There were 86 of them to be exact, along with 24 victories and 12 ties. The Senators, with just two victories and one tie in their last 26 games, have dropped to a National Hockey League low with 17 points.

Mighty Ducks 2, Kings 2 In Anaheim, California, Kevin Todd and Rick Tocchet scored less than six minutes apart in the third period as Los Angeles rallied twice to tie Anaheim.

Canucks 5, Flyers 5 In Vancouver, Alexander Mogilny scored on a rebound with five seconds left in to complete a Vancouver comeback and give the Canucks a tie with Philadelphia.

The Canucks trailed 5-2 midway through the third before Russ Courtnall scored a power-play goal to start the recovery. Martin Gelinas scored a shorthanded goal at 18:03 after the Canucks pulled their goalie, Kirk McLean, for an extra attacker. Mogilny got the tying goal at 19:55 after Courtnall won a faceoff in the Philadelphia zone with 12 seconds left.

Bruins 5, Jets 3 In Winnipeg, Ted Donato and Cam Neely scored twice each and Shawn McEachern added a goal to lead Boston over the Jets. Neely added an empty-net goal late in the third to seal victory before the standing-room only crowd of 15,513.

Islanders 3, Sabres 2 In Buffalo, Wendel Clark and Marty McInnis scored 18 seconds apart in the third period to lift New York over the Sabres. Clark's 18th goal with 7:36 left in the game gave the Islanders a 3-2 lead. Eighteen seconds later, McInnis skated through several Buffalo defenders and put a shot high past John Blue's stick side.

Red Wings 3, Whalers 2 In Detroit, Chris Osgood made 28 saves and added an assist to lead the Red Wings to their ninth straight victory.

The winning streak ties a team record set in 1955, the last time the Red Wings won the Stanley Cup.

The teams split four first-period goals before Detroit went ahead in the second when Keith Primeau used his size and strength to power past Brian Glynn and shove the puck under Sean Burke at 1:58.

Flames 3, Rangers 1 In Calgary, Michael Nylander scored two first-period goals and Calgary ended New York's six-game unbeaten streak. The Rangers are winless in their last 10 games at the Saddledome.

Blackhawks 5, Devils 0 In Chicago, Jeff Hackett made 29 saves for his eighth consecutive victory, tying Tony Esposito's team record, as the Blackhawks defeated New Jersey.

Chicago managed only 15 shots but still extended its winning streak to five games and their unbeaten string to eight.



John Moody/The Associated Press

Vancouver goalie Kirk McLean deflecting a shot by Philadelphia's Russ Romaniuk.

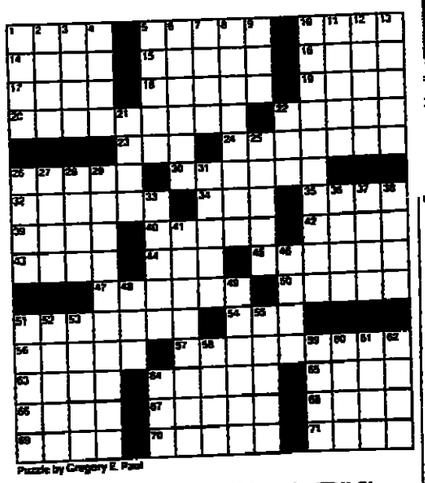
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 N.Y.C. gallery
5 Personnel
10 —— Nostra
14 Diabolic
15 Blender setting
16 Pink-slipped
17 Cozy place
18 Official publication
19 Pore over
20 Little Bear
22 Chic
23 Brown brew
24 Health enthusiast's dish
26 Entreat
30 Lodge resident
32 Technique
34 Jack Horner's last words
35 —— facto
39 Chorister
40 Following
42 Egg on
43 Squad
44 Sturgeon delicacy
45 Plotter's plot
47 Mistreat
50 "The Wind in the Willows" character
51 Deere product
54 Swiss peak
56 Senator Charles and family
57 Little Flower, in old New York
63 Part of A.D.
64 Faneuil and Tammany, e.g.
65 Stable particles
66 Appear
67 Manna's place
68 Theaters
69 Oregano, e.g.
70 Unkempt
71 Republican V.I.P. Jack

DOWN

1 Waiter's offering
2 Walkie-talkie word
3 Strindberg's "—— Julie"
4 Province east of B.C.
5 Go bad
6 Cable TV man
7 Cornstarch brand
8 Intimidating
9 Swamp
10 Little Joe, e.g.
11 Kind of dairy
12 60's radical Bobby
13 Totaled
21 Composed, as a bed
22 Manuscript end
25 Mideast rulers
28 H.S. jr.'s exam
27 Singer Lovett
28 Word following donde
29 Little Boy, e.g.
31 "You Must Remember This" author
33 Thomas of "That Girl"
36 Lyricist
37 Ditto
38 Frankfort on the ——
41 Like many interstates
46 Noted nightclub
48 Sgt.'s superiors
49 "Best of My Love" rock group
51 Rubbish
52 Actress Blakley
53 Lum's partner
55 Hot-blooded
58 Shakespeare title start
59 Corner piece
60 Miami's county
61 News bit
62 Pronto
64 Unnamed fellow



Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 29

C	A	M	E	L	O	T			C	L	I	N	G	S
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(Continued From Page 5)

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To our readers in Budapest

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SPORTS

Aussies Hang On For Narrow Victory

Reuters

SYDNEY — Australia's middle-order batsman, Michael Bevan, hammered a boundary off the last delivery of the match to send West Indies tumbling to its fourth consecutive defeat Monday in the World Series Cup.

Bevan smashed the ball straight back over the head of the bowler Roger Harper to give Australia a thrilling one-wicket victory at the Sydney Cricket Ground in a game reduced by rain from 50 to 43 overs.

Bevan finished unbeaten on 78, his highest score in a limited overs international, as Australia made 173 for nine wickets in reply to West Indies 172 for nine.

Australia, which leads the triangular tournament that also includes Sri Lanka, appeared destined for a heavy defeat after crashing to six wickets for 38 runs in the 16th over.

Bevan, who has yet to be dismissed in four World Series innings, struck six boundaries as he made runs off 89 balls on his home ground in front of a crowd of 37,000. Bevan shared a vital eighth-wicket partnership of 83 with the pace bowler Paul Reiffel to lead Australia out of trouble and within sight of victory. Reiffel, who also captured four wickets, scored 34 before falling in the penultimate over.

West Indies was earlier rescued from 54 for five by a brilliant, unbeaten 93 in 99 balls from Carl Hooper.

In the climax, the fast bowler Glenn McGrath scampered a quick single to give Bevan the strike for the final two deliveries.

Bevan failed to score off the first of these balls before charging down the field to smash the last delivery to the boundary.

West Indies, which has won only one of its 10 tour matches since arriving in Australia early last month, was fined 10 percent of team's match fee for a slow over rate.



Torsten Blackwood/Agence France-Presse

Shane Warne of Australia claiming Sherwin Campbell.

Mantle or Tyson: Who Is the Hero?

New York Times Service

Vantage Point / **Robert Lipsyte**

Of all the fouls I committed last year, from describing how sports has lost its moral resonance to suggesting that what's-his-name take a day off before he broke Lou Gehrig's record, nothing has caused as many flags and whistles as the simple mention of Mike Tyson and Mickey Mantle in the same paragraph.

The calls and the letters were a drizzle of disgust and fury. It is an affront to humanity, went the cant; the Mick is an American hero, Iron Mike is a thug.

Consider the evidence, demanded one letter, reflecting the consensus of letter writers; Mantle's death was a "national catharsis," while Tyson marched out of the felony tank into business as usual, "without so much as an I'm sorry."

At the time, the letters seemed a reflection of a certain slice of fandom — middle-aged, middle-class white men — responding to the loss of a childhood icon and the threat of an "underclass" black man.

Over a season in which the O.J. Simpson trial created distinctly racial cheering sections, in which Cal Ripken Jr.'s attendance record was laminated as a moral lesson and the thrilling returns of Monica Seles and Michael Jordan seemed to get less than their due, the Mick and Mikey split seemed worthy of further consideration as another important signpost on the century's sporting road from "Say it ain't so, Joe" to snowballs in the Meadowlands.

What if we approached the Mick and Mikey split from another angle, shuffled the deck of clichés?

Mickey Mantle was a substance abuser, like Darryl Strawberry and Doc Gooden and all those other overpaid ingrates this slice of fandom doesn't want given yet another chance, certainly not in sacred Yankee pinstripes. Mantle was abusing while he was supposedly trying to win games. This has been justified, or at least explained, as his attempt to smother physical and emotional pain. Could Darryl and Doc have been human enough to have pain that needed smothering, too?

Mike Tyson has hung tough in just the ways sports culture has told us is heroic; he came back from adversity, he stayed focused, he kept his eye on the prize. Tyson did not allow his three years in prison — for what he maintained was a setup — to break his spirit. He climbed up from his knockdown, fists clenched.

I don't mean to be offensive or provocative here, merely ruminative, but that inversion of the consensus doesn't seem so over-the-top. If I was not of that slice of middle-aged, middle-class, white-male fandom myself, I might pat myself on the back, even write myself a right-on letter for those paragraphs.

If Mantle didn't evoke my age and class, if Tyson didn't seem to personify the kind of young urban man I cross a street to avoid, you know whose T-shirt I'd be wearing. If Mantle personified to me the undeserving rich with a lifetime pass, and if Tyson's prosecution seemed to reflect the kind of persecution that so many younger Americans, certainly many minority Americans, feel is basic to the system, it seems obvious that Mikey would be far more of an idol than Mick.

That slice of fandom that mourned Mantle and denigrated Tyson has a chance in 1996 to put its money where its mouthings are.

The Mantle family, in an attempt to make Mickey's difficult, gallant, public death a true milestone, has launched a campaign to promote organ donations, particularly among blacks and Hispanics. This would be a splendid pro bono cause for major league sports, its fans and sponsors and broadcasters.

Meanwhile, if Mikey T. is such a menace, why are the broadcasters, the casino operators, the money men — the executive branch of that slice of fandom — falling over themselves to hook a ride on his bandwagon back to the top?

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	23	6	.793	—
New York	19	9	.679	3½
Miami	15	13	.536	7½
Washington	15	13	.536	7½
Boston	12	16	.429	10½
New Jersey	10	17	.370	12
Philadelphia	5	22	.185	17

CENTRAL DIVISION

Chicago	25	3	.893	—
Cleveland	15	12	.556	9½
Indiana	15	12	.556	9½
Detroit	15	14	.517	10½
Charlotte	14	16	.467	12
Atlanta	13	15	.464	12
Milwaukee	10	17	.370	14½
Toronto	9	21	.300	17

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	22	8	.733	—
San Antonio	19	8	.704	1½
Utah	20	9	.690	1½
Denver	13	16	.448	8½
Dallas	8	19	.296	12½
Minnesota	7	20	.259	13½
Vancouver	5	25	.167	17

PACIFIC DIVISION

Seattle	20	8	.714	—
Sacramento	17	9	.654	2
L.A. Lakers	16	15	.516	5½
Phoenix	13	14	.481	6½
Golden State	12	17	.414	8½
Portland	12	17	.414	8½
L.A. Clippers	11	19	.367	10

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

LA Clippers	30	15	17	36—	98
Orlando	27	26	33	36—	122

L.A.: Vaught 9-15 2-3 20, Barry 3-7 4-4 13; O: O'Neal 10-14 5-8 25, Scott 6-17 0-0 16. Rebounds—Los Angeles 45 (Vaught 10), Orlando 66 (O'Neal, Shaw 10). Assists—Los Angeles 22 (Delvere 6), Orlando 32 (Hardaway 11).

New York	28	27	24	31	10—120
Washington	35	31	26	18	17—127

N.Y.: Mason 11-20 8-8 30, Harper 9-18 0-0 21, Oakley 8-16 4-5 20; W: Howard 12-17 3-5 27, Pack 5-12 14-16 25, Eackles 9-13 3-4 24. Rebounds—New York 43 (Oakley 11), Washington 47 (Howard 11). Assists—New York 26 (Starks 9), Washington 25 (Webber, Pack 7).

Golden State	22	24	31	28—117	
Atlanta	22	22	22	30—	96

G.S.: Sprewell 12-18 7-9 32, J.Smith 8-11 6-7 22, Armstrong 6-8 5-6 27; A: Augmon 4-9 7-9 15, Long 6-11 3-5 15. Rebounds—Golden State 56 (Kersey 13), Atlanta 42 (Long 10). Assists— Golden State 25 (Hardaway 7), Atlanta 18 (Webb 5).

Portland	26	30	23	29—	99
Charlotte	24	28	36	14—102	

P: C.Robinson 8-12 6-8 26, McKie 8-13 1-1 18; C: Burrell 6-14 7-9 20, Rice 8-18 1-1 18. Rebounds— Portland 46 (Sabonis 8), Charlotte 55 (Gill, Geiger 9). Assists—Portland 23 (Strickland 16), Charlotte 21 (Gill 10).

Indiana	21	33	17	22—	93
Chicago	38	29	29	32—128	

I: Johnson 8-13 4-4 24, Miller 5-11 2-4 14; C: Pippen 9-18 1-2 23, Jordan 8-20 13-18 29. Rebounds— Indiana 39 (Smits 8), Chicago 63 (Rodman 16). Assists—Indiana 22 (Jackson 7), Chicago 24 (Pippen 8).

Boston	23	19	24	19—	85
Seattle	26	30	30	38—124	

B: Fox 6-15 1-2 14, Wesley 3-7 5-6 12; S: Kemp 9-14 6-9 24, Payton 9-16 7-10 26. Rebounds—Boston 55 (Ellison 10), Seattle 59 (Kemp, Johnson 13). Assists—Boston 11 (Day 4), Seattle 26 (Payton 9).

Philadelphia	30	22	21	23—	97
Sacramento	35	25	29	28—117	

P: Stackhouse 7-12 4-4 22, Weatherspoon 9-11 3-4 21; S: Richmond 7-10 3-3 20, Williams 6-9 3-4 18. Rebounds— Philadelphia 37 (Weather-spoon 6), Sacramento 54 (Corbin 9). Assists— Philadelphia 17 (Coleman 6), Sacramento 29 (Edny 11).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Lakers	15	25	22	20—	82
Utah	20	24	34	21—	99

L.A.: Ceballos 6-12 5-8 18, Strong 5-11 6-6 16; U: Malone 10-15 4-6 24, Homacek 8-11 0-0 19; Rebounds— L.A. 43 (Strong 11), Utah 54 (Malone 10). Assists—Los Angeles 19 (Jones 7), Utah 34 (Stockton 16).

L.A. Clippers	21	14	28	33—	96
Miami	24	21	32	28—105	

L.A.: Williams 9-16 3-7 21, Vaught 6-14 6-9 19; M: Owens 15-18 4-12 34, Thomas 7-12 8-8 22. Rebounds—Los Angeles 43 (Vaught 11), Miami 55 (Owens, Willis 10). Assists—Los Angeles 14 (Richardson 5), Miami 20 (Coles 7).

Charlotte	25	23	19	22	19—108
Detroit	25	23	15	26	13—102

M: Johnson 15-26 3-4 38, Gill 7-14 5-5 20; D: Hill 9-15 10-14 28, Houston 9-21 0-1 21. Rebounds—Charlotte 55 (Johnson 10), Detroit 48 (Hill, Thorpe 12). Assists—Charlotte 22 (Gill 7), Detroit 23 (Hill, Thorpe 6).

Atlanta	19	25	18	31—	93
Chicago	22	17	35	21—	95

A: Smith 8-22 3-4 20, Blaylock 8-15 0-0 19; C: Rodman 4-12 1-2 9, Pippen 8-21 6-8 26, Jordan 14-27 4-6 33. Rebounds—Atlanta 57 (Henderson, Augmon, Long 9), Chicago 57 (Rodman 28). Assists—Atlanta 14 (Blaylock, Webb 3), Chicago 17 (Jordan 6).

Portland	30	22	21	27	14 7—121
Cleveland	23	24	29	24	14 18—124

P: C.Robinson 7-18 3-8 20, Strickland 8-18 6-14 22; C: Phills 13-24 10-11 43, Brandon 7-12 7-7 24. Rebounds— Rebounds—Portland 65 (Dudley 12), Cleveland 61 (Cage 10). Assists—Portland 33 (C.Robinson 7), Cleveland 23 (Brandon 12).

Golden State	35	33	25	27—	120
New Jersey	26	32	24	28—	110

G.S.: Mullin 9-12 5-6 25 Sellsaty 9-15 4-6 23, Sprewell 7-17 6-6 22; N.J.: Gilliam 11-24 5-9 27, Childs 6-11 5-5 20. Rebounds—Golden State 49 (Sellsaty 13), New Jersey 61 (Williams 22). Assists— Golden State 20 (Hardaway 10), New Jersey 27 (Anderson 13).

Minnesota	25	18	25	16—	84
San Antonio	29	18	37	38—	122

M: Rider 8-20 7-7 23, Loeffner 6-13 8-8 20; S.A.: Elliott 12-17 2-2 33, Robinson 7-13 9-10 23, Del Negro 8-19 7-7 23. Rebounds—Minnesota 46 (Gugliotta 9), San Antonio 65 (Person 13). Assists—Minnesota 19 (West, Porter 5), San Antonio 33 (Johnson 9).

Houston	27	26	28	32—	185
Dallas	23	19	17	43—	102

H: Olajuwon 12-26 11-13 35, Cassell 8-16 6-9 23; D: McCloud 8-18 3-4 22, Dumas 10-17 3-10 27. Rebounds— Houston 56 (Olajuwon 11), Dallas 45 (Jones 11). Assists—Houston 17 (Olajuwon 6), Dallas 29 (Kidd 15).

Washington	22	23	25	26—	96
Milwaukee	23	24	28	28—	87

W: Howard 6-14 3-6 15, Pack 5-13 4-5 15; M: Robinson 8-21 4-4 21, Baker 8-16 4-7 20. Rebounds— Washington 52 (Muresan 13), Milwaukee 47 (Benjamin 10). Assists— Washington 25 (Pack 6), Milwaukee 19 (Douglas 8).

Seattle	34	24	26	21	18—123
Phoenix	23	28	27	27	7—112

S: Hawkins 13-19 5-5 35, Payton 9-16 5-8 24; P: Barkley 11-27 7-8 30, Perry 10-20 3-5 25. Person 8-14 3-3 24. Rebounds—Seattle 49 (Hawkins 10), Phoenix 49 (Barkley 14). Assists—Seattle 29 (Payton 10), Phoenix 25 (Perry 10).

Philadelphia	15	34	36	15—	100
Denver	24	28	27	29—	108

P: Stackhouse 4-17 12-15 21, Ruffin 9-16 7-11 28; D: Abdul-Rauf 9-23 2-2 22, Stith 7-17 8-10 22. Rebounds— Philadelphia 50 (Weatherspoon 7), Denver 53 (McDyess 12). Assists— Philadelphia 15 (Stackhouse, Ruffin 5), Denver 24 (Abdul-Rauf 8).

Boston	20	21	29	25—	95
Vancouver	26	23	25	29—	103

B: Radja 9-20 8-10 26, Barros 5-16 3-3 16; V: Edwards 8-18 9-10 26, Anthony 6-15 8-11 20. Rebounds—Boston 56 (Radja 17), Vancouver 58 (Reeves 13). Assists—Boston 19 (Brown 7), Vancouver 24 (Anthony 14).

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared this week: 1, Massachusetts (10-0) beat North Carolina State 78-67; beat Southern Cal 78-63, and beat No. 13 Syracuse 65-47; 2, Kentucky (9-1) beat Rider 90-65; beat Iona 106-79; 3, Memphis (8-0) beat Temple 68-58; 5, Cincinnati (8-0) beat McNeese State 103-69.

4, Georgetown (11-1) beat Duquesne 88-86; beat St. Leo 123-65. 7, Connecticut (10-1) beat College of Charleston 77-60; beat Hartford 102-63; 8, Villanova (10-1) beat Hofstra 91-57; beat Delaware 71-58; 9, Arizona (10-1) beat Texas A&M 88-44; beat Rutgers 79-70; 10, Iowa (10-1) beat Colorado 100-85.

11, North Carolina (9-2) beat North Carolina-Asheville 66-49; lost to Texas 74-72; 12, Illinois (11-1) lost to No. 13 Syracuse 75-64; beat Hawaii 82-81, OT; beat North Carolina St. 85-76; 14, Syracuse (11-1) beat No. 12 Illinois 75-64; lost to No. 1 Massachusetts 65-47; 15, Utah (8-2) beat Cal State-Fullerton 108-58.

16, Georgia (9-1) beat Jacksonville 86-59; 17, Mississippi State (8-1) beat Oregon State 76-62; beat Nebraska 69-66; 18, Missouri (8-4) lost to Southern California 75-64; lost to North Carolina State 87-68; beat Hawaii 95-89; 19, Michigan (10-3) lost to UNLV 66-64, beat Davidson 82-70; 20, Duke (9-2) beat Monmouth, N.J. 69-53; beat Northeastern 87-56.

21, Virginia Tech (6-1) beat No. 22 Virginia 72-64; beat Wright State 62-46; 22, Virginia (5-3) lost to No. 21 Virginia Tech 72-64; beat Liberty 76-48; 23, UCLA (7-3) beat San Francisco 92-58; 24, Clemson (9-4) beat Campbell 67-43, 25, Tulsa (5-1) lost to Oral Roberts 90-78.

Major College Scores

Arkansas-Little Rock 95, Arkansas St. 68
Boston College 90, Vanderbilt 74
Brown 60, Maine 47
Canisius 62, Colgate 51
Clemson 67, Campbell 43
Colorado St. 94, W. Texas A&M 64
Connecticut 102, Hartford 63
Duke 87, Northeastern 56
Georgetown 123, St. Leo 65
Miami, Ohio 79, Dayton 56
Michigan 82, Davidson 70
Northwestern 61, Loyola, Ill. 58, 2OT
Notre Dame 84, Loyola Marymount 51
St. Louis 75, SW Missouri St. 65, OT
Stanford 65, Harvard 59
South Carolina 90, Radford 69
Tennessee St. 84, Southern U. 79
Texas 74, North Carolina 72
Tulane 100, Mount St. Mary's, Md. 73
UCLA 92, San Francisco 58
UNLV 74, Cent. Florida 53
Virginia 76, Liberty 48

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	25	11	6	56	150	115
Florida	25	10	2	52	134	92
Philadelphia	22	11	6	50	141	100
Washington	18	15	3	39	102	93
Tampa Bay	16	15	6	38	109	120
New Jersey	15	19	4	34	96	101
N.Y. Islanders	9	22	6	24	105	141

NORTHEAST DIVISION

Pittsburgh	24	9	3	51	181	113
Montreal	19	16	2	40	110	111
Buffalo	16	19	3	35	113	125
Boston	15	14	5	35	124	126
Hartford	11	21	5	27	91	122
Ottawa	8	28	1	17	88	147
Detroit	27	7	2	56	138	75
Chicago	19	12	8	46	132	112
Toronto	19	13	6	44	122	109
St. Louis	16	17	5	37	100	102
Winnipeg	16	19	3	35	134	142
Dallas	10	17	7	27	90	111

PACIFIC DIVISION

Colorado	22	11	5	49	157	109
Los Angeles	14	15	9	37	125	121
Vancouver	12	15	10	34	129	132
Anaheim	14	22	4	32	118	136
Edmonton	13	20	6	32	106	155
Calgary	11	21	7	29	106	134
San Jose	8	25	4	20	110	168

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 5, Buffalo 2
Winnipeg 5, New Jersey 3
Detroit 2, Dallas 1
Colorado 3, Toronto 2
Philadelphia 3, Calgary 2
Edmonton 5, Los Angeles 4, OT
Anaheim 4, San Jose 2

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 6, Florida 5
Montreal 4, Ottawa 1
Washington 3, Hartford 0
Toronto 4, St. Louis 3, OT
N.Y. Rangers 8, Edmonton 3

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles 2, Anaheim 2, tie
Philadelphia 5, Vancouver 5, tie
Boston 5, Winnipeg 3
N.Y. Islanders 5, Buffalo 2
Tampa Bay 3, Ottawa 0
Detroit 3, Hartford 2
Calgary 3, N.Y. Rangers 1
Chicago 5, New Jersey 0

SOCCER

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Coventry 1, Southampton 1
Leeds 0, Blackburn 0
Liverpool 4, Nottingham Forest 2
Manchester City 2, West Ham 1
Sheffield Wednesday 4, Bolton 2
Wimbledon 2, Everton 3
Middlesbrough 0, Aston Villa 2

STANDINGS: Newcastle 45 points, Manchester United 41, Liverpool 38, Tottenham 35, Aston Villa 35, Arsenal 34, Nottingham Forest 34, Middlesbrough 33, Everton 32, Blackburn 32, Leeds 32, Chelsea 29, Sheffield Wednesday 32, West Ham 23, Wimbledon 21, Southampton 20, Coventry 19, Manchester City 19, Queen's Park Rangers 18, Bolton 10.

CRICKET

WORLD SERIES

WEST INDIES VS. AUSTRALIA
MONDAY, IN SYDNEY

West Indies innings: 172-9 (43 overs)
Australia innings: 173-9
Australia won by one wicket

THE YEAR AHEAD

January

3 — BASEBALL, Cooperstown, New York, — U.S. MLB. Hall of Fame voting announced.
13 to Feb. 7 — SOCCER, Johannesburg, South Africa — African Nations Cup
15-28 — TENNIS, Melbourne, Australia — Australian Open.
20 — RUGBY — Five Nations
28 — FOOTBALL, Tempe, Arizona — NFL Super Bowl.

February

3 — RUGBY — Five Nations
8-11 — TENNIS, various sites — Davis Cup
17 — RUGBY — Five Nations
18 — AUTO RACING, Daytona Beach, Florida — Daytona 500.

March

2 — RUGBY, Edinburgh, Scotland and Dublin, Ireland — Five Nations
10 — FORMULA ONE, Melbourne, Australia — Australian Grand Prix.
12 — BASKETBALL, Vitoria, Spain — European Cup final.
16 — RUGBY, Cardiff, Wales — Five Nations
16 — ICE HOCKEY — NHL playoffs begin.
17 — CRICKET, Lahore, Pakistan — World Cup, championship final.
30 — HORSE RACING, Liverpool England — Grand National.
31 — FORMULA ONE, Interlagos, Brazil — Brazilian Grand Prix.
31 — BASEBALL, New York — Major League season opening day.

April

1 — BASKETBALL, East Rutherford, New Jersey — NCAA, U.S. college championship
5 — BASEBALL, Tokyo — Japan MLB opening day.
6 — SOCCER, San Jose, California — Opening game of U.S. Major League Soccer inaugural season.
7 — FORMULA ONE, Buenos Aires, Argentina — Argentine Grand Prix.
11-14 — GOLF, Augusta, Georgia — U.S. Masters Tournament.
20-21 — FOOTBALL, New York — NFL Draft.
21 — ATHLETICS, London, England — London Marathon.
21 — ATHLETICS, Paris, France — Paris Marathon.
25 — BASKETBALL, NBA Playoffs begin.
28 — FORMULA ONE, Nurburgring, Germany — European Grand Prix

May

1 — SOCCER, UEFA Cup, finals, first leg.
2-12 — CYCLING, Dover, Delaware — Tour DuPont.
4 — HORSE RACING, Louisville, Kentucky — Kentucky Derby starts.
5 — FORMULA ONE, San Marino — San Marino Grand Prix.
6 — SOCCER, Brussels, Belgium — UEFA, European Cup Winner Cup Final.
11 — SOCCER, Wembley, England — English FA Cup Final.
18 — HORSE RACING, Baltimore — Preakness.
18-June 9 — CYCLING, Giro d'Italia beginning in Athens, Greece.
19 — FORMULA ONE, Monte Carlo, Monaco — Monaco Grand Prix.
22 — SOCCER, Rome — UEFA, European Champions Cup Final.
25 — AUTO RACING, Indianapolis — Indy Racing League, Indianapolis 500.
26 — AUTO RACING, Brooklyn, Michigan — IndyCar, U.S. 500.
27-June 9 — TENNIS, Paris, France — French Open.
31-June 8 — BASEBALL, Omaha, Nebraska — NCAA, U.S. college championship.

June

1 — SOCCER, Zurich, Switzerland — 2002 World Cup host announced.
2 — FORMULA ONE, Barcelona, Spain — Spanish Grand Prix.
6-10 — CRICKET, Birmingham, England — England vs. India, first test.
6 — HORSE RACING, Epsom, England — English Derby.
8 — HORSE RACING, Belmont, New York — Belmont Stakes.
8-30 — SOCCER, England — European Nations Championship.
9 — RUGBY, Brisbane, Australia — Australia vs. Wales, first test.
13-16 — GOLF, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan U.S. Open.
15 — RUGBY, Dunedin, New Zealand — New Zealand vs. Scotland, second test.
16 — FORMULA ONE, Montreal, Canada — Canadian Grand Prix.
20-24 — CRICKET, London, England — England vs. India, second test.
22 — RUGBY, Sydney, Australia — Wales vs. Australia, second test.
22 — RUGBY, Auckland, New Zealand — New Zealand vs. Scotland, second test.
22 — ICE HOCKEY, St. Louis — NHL Draft.
22-23 — FOOTBALL, WLAF, World Bowl 1996.
24-July 7 — TENNIS, Wimbledon, England — The Championships.
28 — BASKETBALL, New York — NBA draft.
29 — RUGBY, Brisbane, Australia — Australia vs. Canada, test.
29-July 21 — CYCLING, Tour de France.
30 — SOCCER, Wembley, England — European Championship, final.
30 — FORMULA ONE, Magny Cours, France — French Grand Prix.

July

4-9 — CRICKET, Nottingham, England — England vs. India, third test.
9 — BASEBALL, Philadelphia — All-Star game.
13 — RUGBY, Sydney, Australia — Australia vs. South Africa, test.
14 — FORMULA ONE Silverstone, England — British Grand Prix.
18-21 — GOLF, Royal Lytham and St. Annes, England — British Open.
19-Aug. 4 — OLYMPICS, Atlanta — Summer Games.
20 — RUGBY, Christchurch, New Zealand — New Zealand vs. South Africa, test.
25-29 — CRICKET, London England — England vs. New Pakistan, first test.
27 — RUGBY, Brisbane, Australia — Australia vs. New Zealand.
28 — FORMULA ONE, Hockenheim, Germany — German Grand Prix.

August

3 — RUGBY, South Africa — South Africa vs. Australia, test.
8-12 — CRICKET, Leeds, England — Second test match, England vs. Pakistan.
17 — RUGBY, South Africa — Test match, South Africa vs. New Zealand.
19-24 — BASEBALL, Williamsport, Pennsylvania — Little League World Series.
22-25 — CRICKET, London, England — England vs. Pakistan, third test.
24 — RUGBY, South Africa — Test match, South Africa vs. New Zealand.
25 — FORMULA ONE, Spa-Francorchamps, Belgium — Belgian Grand Prix.
26-Sept. 8 — TENNIS, New York — U.S. Open Tennis Championships.
28-Sept. 1 — CYCLING, Manchester, England — World Championships
29-Sept. 14 — ICE HOCKEY, NHL, IIHF, World Cup.
31 — RUGBY, South Africa — Test match, South Africa vs. New Zealand.

September

1 — FOOTBALL, New York — NFL regular season begins.
7 — ATHLETICS, Milan, Italy — IAAF Grand Prix Final.
8 — FORMULA ONE, Monza Italy — Italian Grand Prix.
9-29 — CYCLING, Vuelta a Espana.
22 — FORMULA ONE, Estoril, Portugal — Portuguese Grand Prix.
28 — AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL, Melbourne, Australia — AFL, AFL Grand Final.

October

1 — BASEBALL, U.S. playoffs begin.
5 — HORSE RACING, Longchamp, France — Arc de Triomphe.
10-13 — GOLF, St. Andrews, Scotland — Dunhill Cup.
13 — FORMULA ONE, Suzuka, Japan — Japanese Grand Prix.
19 — BASEBALL, New York — World Series begins, city of AL champion.
26 — HORSE RACING, Toronto — horse racing, Breeders' Cup.

November

3 — ATHLETICS, New York City Marathon.

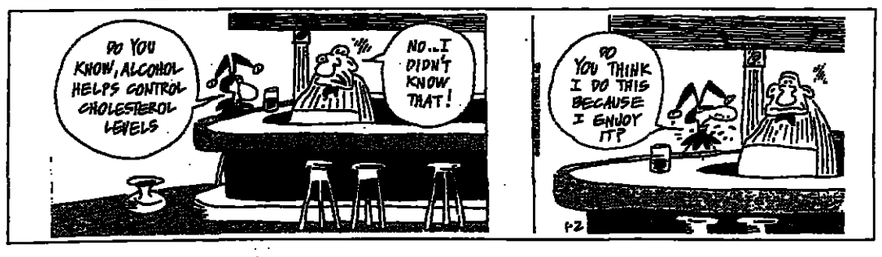
December

28-29 — FOOTBALL, New York — NFL wild card playoffs.

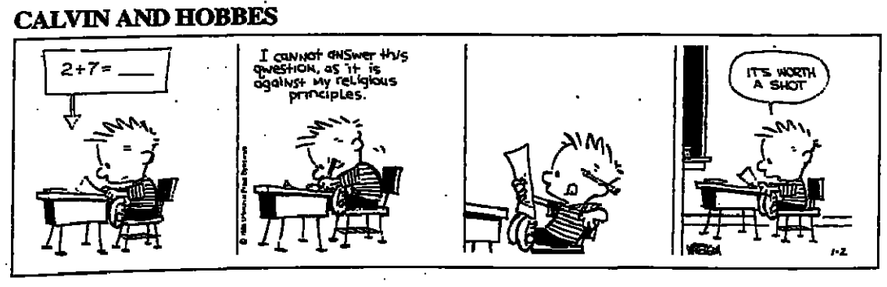
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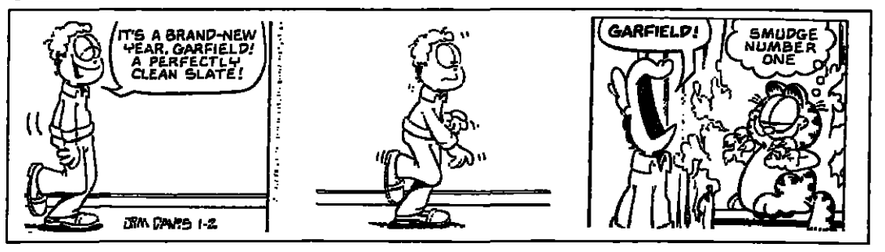
DOONESBURY



PEANUTS



GARFIELD



JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

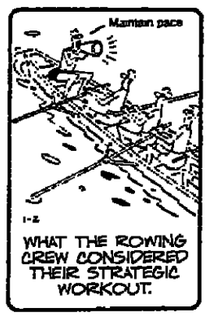
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RECSS

RINLE

CLUMES

INOUSC



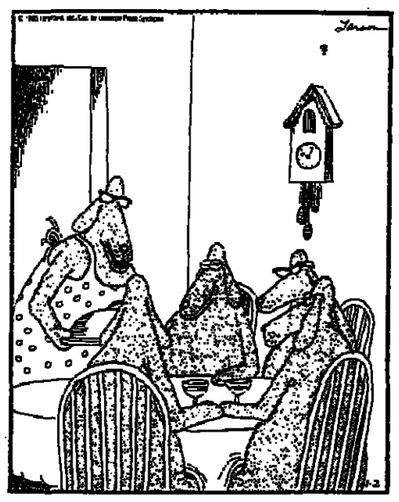
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CEASE OBESE HERALD MARKUP
Answer: What a Congressman's wife can often be — SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

THE FAR SIDE



"Now, I want you all to know this cat's not from the market—Rusty caught it himself."

Wild Cards Open the NFL Playoffs With a Wild Weekend



Lenny Ignelzi/The Associated Press

The Colts' fullback Zack Crockett leaving the Chargers' Shawn Lee on the ground to score on a 33-yard run.

A Rusty Colt Eliminates The Chargers

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — He is Marshall Faulk after a heavy dinner.

Zack Crockett, a 241-pound fullback whose legs should have been full of rust, tilted the earth Indianapolis' way Sunday. While the diminutive Faulk stood incapacitated on the sideline, Crockett introduced himself to the San Diego end zone. His touchdown runs were for 33 and for 66 yards, and the Colts won their first playoff game since their Baltimore heyday in 1971.

Their quarterback 24 years ago was John Unitas, and their quarterback Sunday — Jim Harbaugh — was just as infallible. By day's end, Harbaugh had accounted for three scores himself, the Colts' secondary had pilfered four Stan Humphries passes, and Indianapolis had a rousing 35-20 victory at Jack Murphy Stadium.

The Colts now draw the Chiefs Sunday in Kansas City, and Faulk need not rush back with his wracked left knee.

The rookie Crockett was last seen at Florida State, where he had only 481 career yards, and he was a complete afterthought until Faulk left Sunday after only one carry.

With the Colts leading 21-20, Crockett took a simple draw play in the fourth quarter and turned it into the longest run in Colts playoff history: 66 yards.

The fullback had been on the bench all season until, in week 15 against San Diego — a 27-24 Chargers victory — the starter Roosevelt Potts was injured.

Crockett's season totals before Sunday: one carry for zero yards. By game's end, he was no longer a blank. He finished with 147 yards on 13 carries.

"Some people think a big guy can't run," said Crockett, who was not even born the last time the Colts took a playoff game. "I had to prove them wrong."

After that fourth-quarter run, Humphries was intercepted by Jason Belser, and the Colts put the game away. Harbaugh's quarterback sneak made it 35-20 with 6 minutes 55 seconds to play. For a while, the two quarterbacks were not letting the ball touch the ground. Humphries, for instance, put his team ahead, 17-14, with 4:20 left in the third quarter after a Colts defender, David Tate, slipped.

That left the wide receiver Shawn Jefferson unimpeded, and he squeezed the 11-yard touchdown catch.

Harbaugh responded by beating a Chargers' blitz a moment later with a 42-yard bomb to Sean Dawkins.

If the Chargers' wide receiver Tony Martin had not dropped his fifth pass of the day — at the Colts' five-yard line — San Diego might have regained the lead. Instead, John Carney's 30-yard field goal, with 11:53 left in the game, reduced the deficit to 21-20.

Faulk, on his first carry of the afternoon, gained a flashy 16 yards but twisted his already bruised knee on the tackle. He limped to the sideline, found an ice bag and never returned.

The Colts, however, were not crying for his help — thanks to a not-so-elastic defense.

Sudden Blast By Packers Tops Falcons

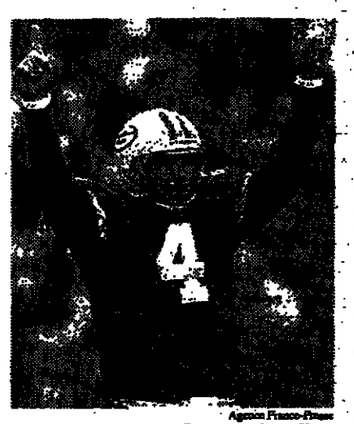
By Thomas George
New York Times Service

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — J.J. Birden had just run loose and free, covering 27 yards on a scoring catch and bringing the Atlanta Falcons within 10 points of the Green Bay Packers. Fourteen minutes remained. It looked like a game now. Maybe the Falcons were ready to spread their wings before 60,453 fans at Lambeau Field.

And then this:

Edgar Bennett up the middle for nine yards; Brett Favre to Anthony Morgan for 10 yards; Favre to Robert Brooks for 20 yards. Those were the big plays of a beautifully executed, 12-play, 70-yard drive that took nearly six and a half minutes. The clincher was an 18-yard rainbow toss by Favre toward the right, front corner of the end zone.

The Packers back Dorsey Levens made a difficult over-the-shoulder, head-turning-while-jumping grab for the touchdown. Levens' feet did not land in the end zone, but officials ruled that was because he was forced out of bounds by the safety Kevin Ross. Thus, 27-17 with 14 minutes 7 seconds left quickly became 34-17 with 7:45 left.



Agence France-Presse

Packers' Brett Favre signaling Robert Brooks' touchdown catch.

It ended 37-20, Packers, with that game-claiming drive showing that the Packers now know how to finish what they start. Now they know how to execute in the crunch. This is how they won the National Football Conference Central title with an 11-5 record. This is the bag of goods they take with them on their next playoff journey, to San Francisco, where they hope that what they have built will stand up against the defending champion 49ers on Saturday.

"We are a much better football team than any of the last few clubs around here because we execute much better," said Sean Jones, the end who made two of Green Bay's three sacks of Jeff George.

Bennett rushed for a Packers playoff record 108 yards, Green Bay rushed 29 times total and Favre was 24 of 35 for 199 yards, three touchdowns and no interceptions. He completed passes to nine receivers.

In a Scorefest, Eagles Shame Lions, 58-37

By Timothy W. Smith
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — On a day when the Detroit Lions and the Philadelphia Eagles combined to score the most points ever in a National Football League playoff game, the Lions learned two lessons: When you feel you have a superior team, keep your mouth shut. When you give a coach an ultimatum to make the playoffs or else, make sure you add, "And win a playoff game."

Detroit's owner, William Clay Ford, issued that challenge to Coach Wayne Fontes, and the Lions had responded by winning their last seven games. The Lions' tackle Lomas Brown guaranteed that the Lions, who boasted the No. 1 offense in the NFL, would beat the Eagles in their first-round playoff game Saturday at Veterans Stadium.

The Eagles' coach, Ray Rhodes, taped up the quote in the Philadelphia locker room. It inspired the Eagles to humiliate the Lions, 58-37. The 95 total points shattered the postseason record of 79, set in 1981 by San Diego and Miami in overtime and tied in 1992 by Buffalo and Houston, also in overtime. The Eagles' 58 points were the third most by one team in a postseason game.

The Eagles' quarterback, Rodney Peete, completed 17 of 25 passes for 270 yards, with three touchdowns. Ricky Watters, the running back, scored touchdowns on a run and a pass. Fred Barnett caught eight passes for 109 yards and two touchdowns. The Philadelphia defense had six interceptions and returned two for touchdowns.

The Lions' vaunted offense never really materialized. It consisted almost entirely of the receiver Herman Moore, who caught six passes for 125 yards, including a 68-yard touchdown catch. The Lions' running back Barry Sanders gained only 40 yards on nine carries.

Concerns about Peete having a shaky game were erased early in the second quarter, when he lofted a 22-yard pass to Barnett on a fade pattern for a touchdown that made it 17-7. You could see the angel sitting on Peete's shoulder when he threw up a 43-yard prayer as time expired in the first half and receiver Rob Carpenter, sandwiched between three Lions' defenders, came down with it for a touchdown that made it 38-7.

The 38 points represented the most the Eagles ever scored in a playoff game. They were 0-3 in their last three playoff appearances and three-point underdogs to the Lions, who boasted a deadly quartet in quarterback Scott Mitchell, receivers Moore and Brett Perriman and the running back Sanders.

But before the Lions could say "No. 1 offense in the NFL," they were out of this game. With 6 minutes, 31 seconds to play in the third quarter, so was Mitchell, who threw four interceptions and was pulled with the Lions trailing, 51-7. He was replaced by Don Majkowski, who threw a 68-yard touchdown pass to Moore to make it 51-14. On the Lions' next possession he threw another one — a 7-yarder to Johnnie Morton — that made it 51-21. But it was like a bandage on a ruptured artery.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Lane Collects $1 Million

GOLF Barry Lane of Britain beat David Frost of South Africa by two holes in the 36-hole final at the Grayhawk Golf Club's Talon Course in Scottsdale, Arizona, to win the $1 million first prize in the Andersen Consulting World Championship, golf's richest event. *(Reuters)*

Teenager Leaps to Win

SKI JUMPING Reinhard Schwarzenberger, an 18-year-old Austrian, scored his second World Cup ski jumping victory, edging Esper Bredesen of Norway and the three-time Olympic champion, Jens Weissflog of Germany, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Mika Laitinen remained World Cup leader despite being sidelined with seven broken ribs and a broken collarbone after a training crash. *(Reuters)*

Strangers Lift U.S.

TENNIS Richey Reneberg and Chanda Rubin, who had not met until 24 hours before going on court, combined for a mixed doubles victory that lifted the United States to a 2-1 triumph over South Africa in Group A of the Hopman Cup team tennis championship in Perth, Australia. *(Reuters)*

In Citrus Bowl, Ohio State Takes a Fall to Tennessee

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — Eddie George became the latest to be ensnared by the Heisman Jinx.

George rushed for 101 yards and a touchdown, but was outplayed by Tennessee's Jay Graham as the Volunteers beat Ohio State 20-14 in the Florida Citrus Bowl on Monday.

Graham carried 26 times for 154 yards, including a 69-yard touchdown run, and the Vols' defense came up with four big stops in the fourth quarter to preserve the victory.

Heisman winners have had problems in the postseason, with their teams going 4-11 in bowl games since 1980.

After Tennessee's Jeff Hall kicked a 29-yard field goal for a 17-14 lead with 9:24 left, the Volunteers shut down Ohio State's high-powered attack — with help from the Buckeyes.

Over their last four possessions, Ohio State (11-2) lost three fumbles and threw a pass to an ineligible receiver in the CompUSA-sponsored game between teams co-ranked No. 4.

On the first miscue, George fumbled at his own 39. On the next, quarterback Bob Hoying's option pitch intended for George on fourth-and-1 at midfield bounced off the helmet of the lead blocker, fullback Matt Calhoun, and the Vols' Tori Noel recovered. On fourth-and-3 at the Buckeyes 25, Hoying was pressured by Ron Green and Steve White and flipped a desperation pass that was caught by guard LeShun Daniels. Ohio State was flagged for an ineligible receiver, and Hall added a 25-yard field goal soon after.

On its last possession, Ohio State moved to midfield with a minute left, but Hoying's pass was caught and then fumbled by Dimitrious Stanley at Tennessee's 38. Craig King recovered for the Vols.

COLLEGE BOWLS

Syracuse 41, No. 23 Clemson 0 Donovan McNabb, Syracuse's freshman quarterback, had three touchdown passes and ran for another as the Orangemen pounded No. 23 Clemson in the Gator Bowl. In handing the Tigers (8-4) their worst postseason loss, Syracuse extended its success to 8-0-1 in its last nine postseason games. McNabb, constantly slipping defenders, waved receivers into position and completed 6 of 7 passes for 108 yards in a first quarter that produced a Gator record 20 points.

No. 15 Penn St. 43, No. 16 Auburn 14 Wally Richardson threw four touchdown passes in the rain and No. 15 Penn State set Outback Bowl records for points and total offense in a rout of Auburn at soggy Tampa Stadium. Bobby Engram had four catches for a bowl-record 113 yards and two TDs, while Stephen Pitts rushed for 113 yards and scored on his only catch of the day to pace the Nittany Lions. Penn State gained 487 yards.

Bills Attack on Ground, Burying Dolphins, 37-22

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

ORCHARD PARK, New York — Running like throwbacks to the era of the leather helmet, the Buffalo Bills showed Saturday that, in their defiant words, "We're baaack."

They charged over the Dolphins with one of the greatest rushing performances in league history, amassing 341 yards and producing a 37-22 victory in their wild-card game.

Now, it's on to Pittsburgh and the divisional playoff next Saturday.

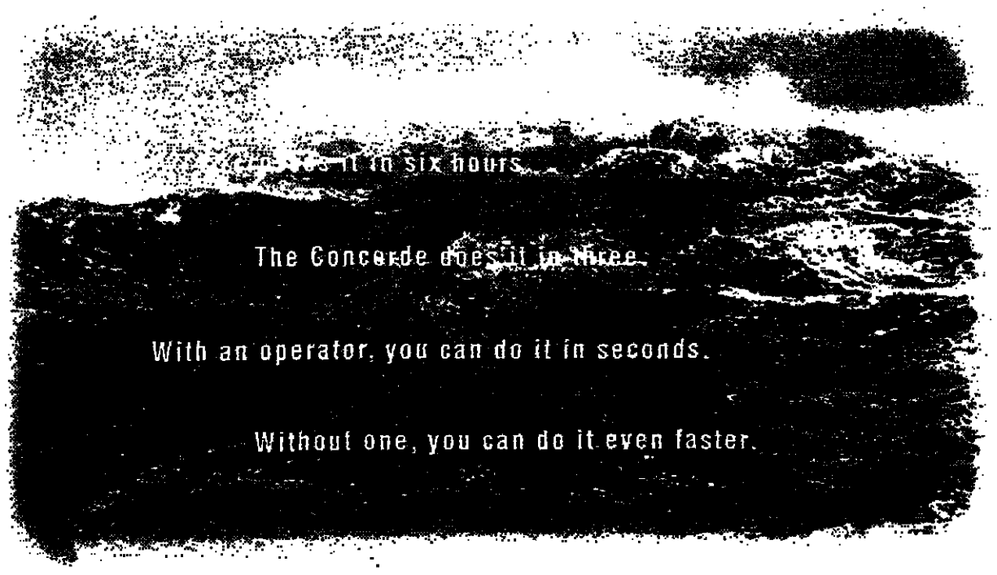
This was a Bills team consigned by many to a past with no present after they slumped last year to 7-9 after four straight Super Bowl appearances. They responded Saturday, though, with a stinging ground attack.

"I think the Dolphins were remembering two weeks ago," said Steve Tasker, the wide receiver, who confounded Miami's defense two Sundays ago by running six reverses in the Bills' 23-20 division-clinching victory.

This time, Tasker said, whenever the Bills faked a reverse, six Dolphins would scream, "Reverse! Reverse!" Their obsession with watching out for the tricky play helped free their star running back, Thurman Thomas. He gained 158 yards on 25 carries in a game in which the two teams' combined for a playoff record 1,038 yards in total offense. They also became the first teams in playoff history to each generate 500 yards of offense. The Dolphins could not halt Thomas's sweeping runs outside the tackles, and Tasker generated 108 yards on five receptions, including a touchdown, in only a half. (He sat out the rest of the game with an injured hamstring.)

The Dolphins' response to the Bills' attack surprised Thomas, he said later. And his comments were not likely to be welcomed by defensive coordinator Tom Olivadotti, who, along with Coach Don Shula, was criticized during the Dolphins' disappointing 9-7 regular season.

"As long as Olivadotti has been there," Thomas said, "when you do things to hurt him, he really doesn't make a lot of changes. When we saw what defense he was in, we thought this could be a good day for rushing the football."



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